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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	143707
Center	ORN	Date	9.10.17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है , जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Mughal rule in India marks an important watershed phase in the history of the nation.

The greatness is witnessed from :

- political unification.
- architectural marvels.
- promotion to art forms, etc.

Architecture :

Early rulers were pre-ocupied with consolidation of territory.

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Architectural wonders include Humayun's tomb, Alai Darwaza, Red fort, Taj Mahal, etc.

A unique blend of Indian and persian architectural style is witnessed.

Poets and historians:

Many poets and historians from across the globe were invited by rulers like Akbar and Shah Jahan and were felicitated in their courts.

Prominent names include:

- Bismillah
- Birbal, etc.

Painters:

Akbar was an ardent admirer of paintings. He had painters from Persia in his court.

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Mughal painting style was unique focusing mainly on nature and symbols.

They introduced the art of calligraphy.

Musicians :

A new form of music developed under the mughals. Hindustani music form evolved from it. Prominent musicians include - Ustad Ali Khan, Bahadur Mulk, etc.

So, the mughals played an important role in the evolution of art and architecture.

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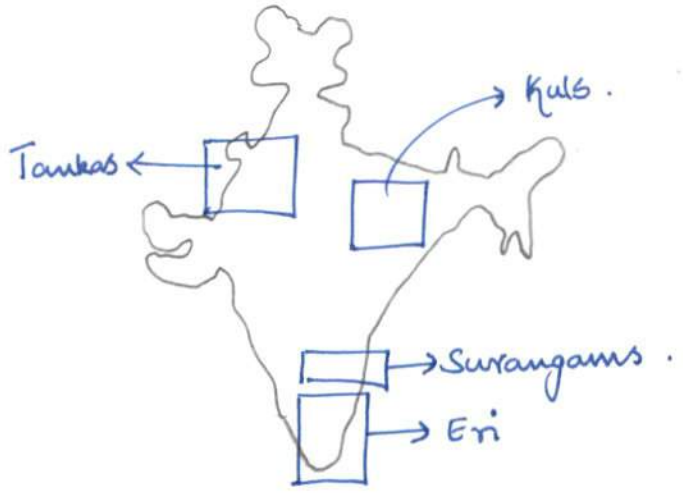
2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.
पारंपरिक रुप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

Water harvesting in India has been practiced from ancient times.

They are developed in accordance to their water needs and the local ecological conditions.

Various practices are given below:



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Deficient monsoons and erratic weather patterns necessitated the development of harvesting techniques.

Eri in Tamil Nadu :

A pond like structure used to collect the excess rainfall, which is later diverted through canals.

Surangams in Andhra Pradesh :

Underground structures used to store water and minimise evaporation losses.

Tankas in Rajasthan and Gujarat :

A room in the shape of tank, used to store excess rainwater for

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drinking and cooking purposes.

From ancient times, famous structures like Rani-ka-vav and other step wells have been used in rain water harvesting.

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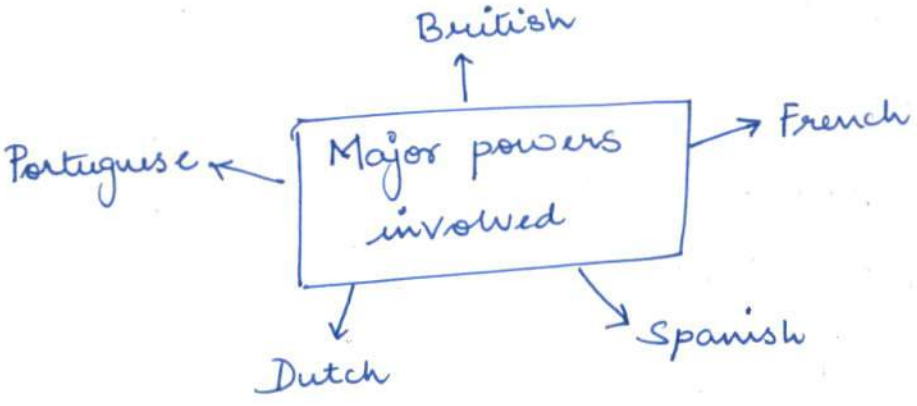
3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The rivalry among the European nations of 18th century was primarily for control over the colonies across the globe.



They were in a tussle to control major colonies like India, Africa, Latin America, South East Asian countries, etc.

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In this context, the carnatic wars in India was fought to establish the dominance of British and French.

It corresponded with wars across the globe such as 7-years war, American war of Independence, etc.

Both the powers supported rival factions in the carnatic to establish their dominance.

The carnatic wars ended with the Battle of Wandiwash and the treaty of Paris, which established British dominance in India.

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The French were reduced to the status of minor power, with scattered settlements like Mahe, Yanam and Pondicherry.

So, the Carnatic wars were a decisive war in the imperial rivalry for power.

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The 2nd decade of the 20th century saw many major events in the Indian history like advent of Gandhi, Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-cooperation movement, etc.

The Lucknow session of INC in 1916 is one such important watershed event.

Reasons:

The extremists were admitted back into the congress.

Major role played by Annie Besant and Tilak.

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Signing of the Lucknow pact between Muslim League and INC.

The Lucknow pact ensured Hindu - muslim unity in the following years.

Moreover, it recognised the separate electorate awarded to the muslims under the act of 1909, which had far reaching consequences in the later years.

Other major reasons include:

- rise of young leaders like Nehru, Bose, M.N. Roy, etc.
- rise of revolutionaries in the later years, etc.

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Thus the lucknow pact emerged as a watershed event as it facilitated the future course of movements like Khilafat agitation, NCM, etc.

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.
जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Justice Party was formed by C. Rajagopalachari in the state of Madras, after leaving the Congress.

The party was able to come to power in the state after the elections of 1937 and many major reforms were enacted, such as:

- reservation of seats in jobs and schools for non-brahmins.
- facilitating free entry of people from all sections into public places like temples, hotels, etc.
- improving the working conditions

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of labour.

- compulsory primary education to children from all sections.
- women empowerment.
- child development, etc.

These reforms initiated by the Justice party in the south paved the way for affirmative action by the state.

The model was replicated by many other states and many features were also debated in the constituent assembly sessions.

Many of the reforms also found place in the DPSPs of the Indian

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constitution.

So, the reforms initiated by the justice party became a model for social affirmative action in the country, primarily to reduce the domination of brahmins.

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6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean Crisis is one of the defining features of the cold war rivalry between USA and USSR.

Why disastrous for Korea?

Korea was divided into two halves, the North under a communist regime, the south under a democratic leader.

It became a proxy war ground for USA and USSR.

The peninsula was highly militarised.

Less focus on economic development

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and regular crossing of the treaty line into each other's territory raised tensions.

Why a missed opportunity for USA?

USA wanted to prevent the eastward expansion of communism.

Korea was emerging as the second red wall after eastern Europe.

The North Korean regime is still communist in nature and has evolved into a threat to global peace.

USA overstretched itself in its support to South Korea.

How a defining moment for China?

Being a territorial neighbour, China was also involved in the

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great power politics.

Supplied arms and ammunition to North Korea.

Voted against UN resolutions in the UNSC.

Promotion of communism.

Chance to counter the hegemony of ~~the~~ USA.

So, the Korean war's had overarching effects on the status of various nations.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Many parts were signed between the nations of Europe after the 1st World War, in order to prevent another similar devastating event.

The Munich part is one such agreement that was signed by major players like Britain, France and Germany.

The major provisions of the part included an agreement to allow Germany to occupy Sudetenland from Czech republic.

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Germany was under the Nazi rule and Hitler was overwhelmed by the part, that he ordered the annexation of entire Czech republic.

This violated the provisions of the part.

But Britain and France were following a policy of appeasing Germany in order to resist the westward expansion of communism.

This policy of appeasement proved detrimental, as Hitler got over confident and made a mistake by attacking Poland after signing a deal with Russia.

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Hitler did not expect Britain to come to the support of Poland as Poland was less important than Czech Republic.

So, the Munich pact turned out to be an act of appeasement that made WW II inevitable.

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Martin Luther King Jr. was one of the tallest figures in the history of America. He has acknowledged the efficacy of Gandhi's non-violent philosophy and his own methods were influenced by Gandhi's philosophy.

His methods included -

- peaceful demonstrations in support of ~~peaceful~~ political and civil rights for all.
- promotion of brotherhood among people irrespective of race.

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- supported government policies aimed at affirmative action in favour of the citizens.

His contributions include -

- he taught the people to struggle peacefully without the use of violence.
- he was an efficient orator who could influence the masses.
- he had a proper understanding of the governance mechanism which helped him demand the necessary changes.

His accomplishments include -

- Voting rights for the blacks.

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- civil rights for women.
- promotion of human rights.
- increased representation of all non-dominant groups in the US parliament.

So, Martin Luther King Jr., was influenced by Gandhian ideology and effectively led the struggle for equality in USA.

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Language has always been an important part of a person's identity in India. It is evident right from the lines of INM, where the congress bodies at local levels were organised on linguistic lines.

The government of independent India was against the linguistic reorganisation of the states.

But the Potti Sriramalu incident and later demands facilitated reorganisation on linguistic grounds.

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Another important policy to address the language question was the 'three language policy'.

3 languages
- Hindi
- English
- Local language.

The 3 languages were to be taught in schools in order to attain a balance between the regional aspirations and national identity.

Challenges:

- became difficult for students to study many languages.
- anti-hindi protests were staged in states of south India.

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- local language being subordinated to hindi.

So, the three language formula, though good in intention, failed to meet the aspirations of many sections and partly remains an unachieved venture of GoI.

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.
भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Unorganised workers contribute to about 93% of the workforce in India.

This section includes : agricultural labourers, casual workers, domestic helps, construction labourers, etc.

Measures for their welfare :

- Inclusion in social security net.
- Insurance schemes.
- Pension schemes - Atal Pension Yojana.
- Skill development programs.
- Women development programs like

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Janani Suraksha Yojana, PM Matritva Sahyog Yojana, etc.

Problems faced by domestic helps:

- No security of job.
- Unhygienic work conditions.
- Sexual harassment.
- Poor quality food, clothing and housing, etc.

Need for additional measures:

- Most domestic helps are from rural areas or socially backward classes.
- Need protection from harassment of the employers.
- Existing laws are not being implemented in spirit.

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Way forward :

New legislations to enforce the safety and security of unorganised workers and particularly domestic helps is the need of the hour.

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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The mentally ill refers to the section of the population who have not developed the cognitive capability from birth or those who have lost it after a shock event.

Many policy measures have been taken by GoI to address their challenges such as -

- Mental health act.
- Mental asylums.
- Mental health care, etc.

But, apart from policy interventions, social and cultural sensitisation

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of the people is what is needed in order to address their challenges.

This is due to -

- public harassment of mentally ill persons including sexual harassment.
- social exclusion, adding to their existing problems.
- denial of health care, leading to greater challenges.
- lack of ability to make decisions, etc.

So, greater awareness needs to be generated among the citizens and they should be identified as persons requiring special attention.

They should not be ridiculed on grounds of their state of being

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and actions need to be taken in order to bring them into the social mainstream.

These are basic aspects of human rights which everyone needs to follow and respect.

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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रुप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are an extremely isolated and vulnerable section of the Indian population, who are far from being included in the mainstream society.

Example: Ongs and other tribal groups such as Jarwa in Andaman.

Characteristics:

- great degree of isolation.
- primitive life style.
- social exclusion.
- less in population.

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- restricted geographic spread.
- unique culture, etc.

Challenges faced:

- lack of access to health care.
- forest dwellers ⇒ lack of safe housing and no protection in case of natural disasters.
- lack of education.
- no economic contribution.
- social exclusion and exploitation, etc.

Measures taken by government:

- declaration of PVTG groups ⇒ promising better protection rights.
- non-interference in customs and traditions.
- health and education support.

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- declaring their places of dwelling as protected zones and not allowing any economic exploitation of resources.

Way forward:

Protection of PVTGs is of major importance as only a handful of population is only left over and they help us understand the evolution of our culture.

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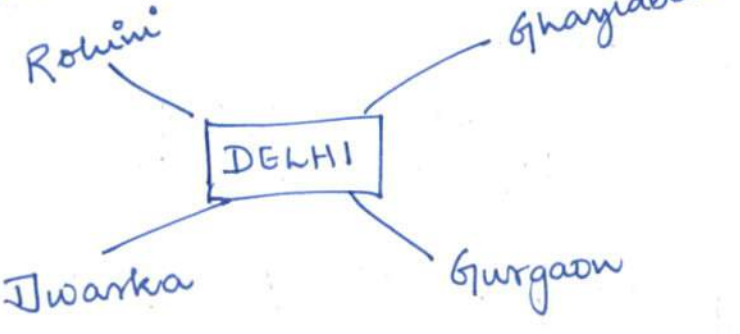
13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanisation refers to the development of satellite or remote towns around a urban city, in order to accomodate the growing population and provide basic amenities for their daily life.

Example :



But, in India, it is occuring at a relatively early stage because –

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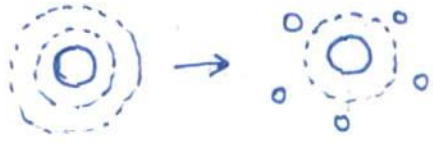
- unplanned development of cities, leading to the need for development of suburbs.
- concentration of industrial activities in a limited number of cities such as Bombay, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, etc.
- Growing dependence of population.
- Spatial variation among states in the development process.

Challenges to Indian cities:

- restricts the scope for expansion.



- greater population pressure.
- exploitation of limited available resources like food, water, sanitation, etc.

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- greater pollution levels.
- greater damage in case of any disaster such as earthquakes.
- promotes protectionism, as many people are now behind limited number of jobs, etc.

Way forward:

A planned development of the urban space, with sufficient scope of expansion in the future is what India needs today.

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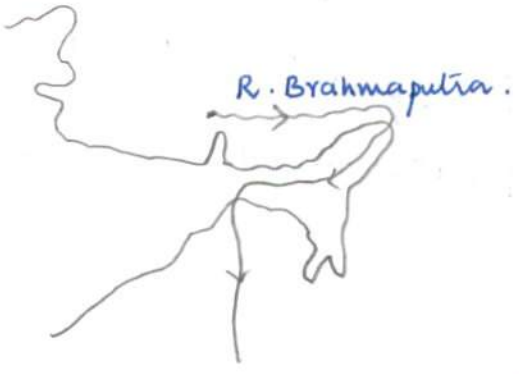
14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

The Brahmaputra originates from the Tibetan region in China and flows as Tsang Po in China before entering India, after crossing Namcha Barwa in the North east.



The Brahmaputra Valley has witnessed recurrent floods due to various causes:

Grographical causes:

- erratic monsoon showers, leading

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to increased water flow.

- greater level of siltation, leading to braiding of water channels.
- greater amount of water flow from Tibetan region due to increased melting of glaciers due to global warming.
- cloud bursts leading to flash floods.

Anthropogenic causes:

- construction of dams across the rivers.
- encroachment on flood plains.
- irregular dredging of rivers.
- Increased CO_2 emissions ⇒ Global warming.

Measures of mitigation:

- Inter-linking of local river streams.

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- regular dredging in order to remove siltation.
- rational placement of dams and barriers.
- relocation of constructed sites away from flood plains.
- preparedness to mitigate floods.
- reduced CO_2 emissions to prevent global warming.
- Improved monsoon forecasting.

The above measures needs to be taken to prevent future calamities.

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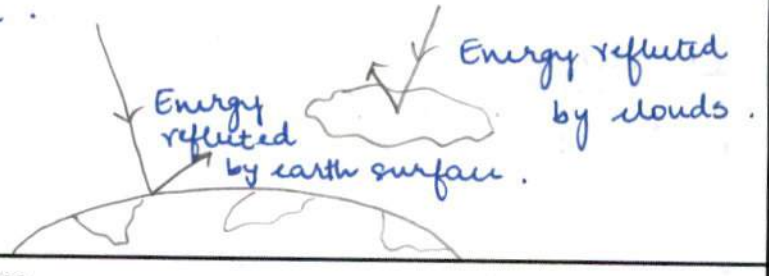
15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

The heat budget of the earth refers to the amount of solar energy that the earth receives from the sun and the corresponding reflection across various levels of the atmosphere.

The entire heat received on the surface of the earth is reflected back to the atmosphere and the earth tries to maintain a net zero in the heat absorbed and emitted.



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A part of the energy reflected from surface of earth gets trapped by atmospheric gases such as CO_2, SF_6, etc. leading to the greenhouse effect.

This effect is desirable in maintaining optimal temperature for survival of life.

How increasing CO_2 concentration affects heat budget:

- greater concentration leads to greater entrapment of energy leading to more increase in temperature.
- this leads to global warming.
- net energy is no more zero and attains positive value as the entire

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energy is not reflected back into space.

Thus the increased concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere leads to an imbalance in the earth's heat budget.

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16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये । साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों हैं कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

The drainage system of India has evolved as a process of various geological events that has occured over millions of years.

The peninsular rivers are a result of the following geological events :-

- movement of Indian plate towards Eurasian plate, leading to a strong collision and subsequent North-eastern tilt of the plate, giving rise to rivers like Mahanadi and Godavari.

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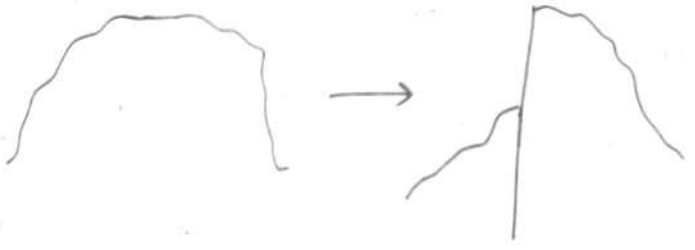
- faulting along the western coast of peninsular India giving rise to short course rivers like Tapi, Madgaon, Periyar, etc.



- rise of western and eastern ghats → R. Kaveri, Krishna, etc.
- rifting along the Vindhyas → R. Tapi, R Narmada.

Why unsuitable for navigation :-

- short river course with high energy of water.
- non-perenial in nature.
- difficult to expand - hard peninsular platean.

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- shallow depth of river than himalayan rivers.

Facilitates hydro electric generation:

- high energy of rivers.
- greater stability of dams due to hard base of peninsular plateaus, etc.

So, various geological events have shaped the present drainage system.

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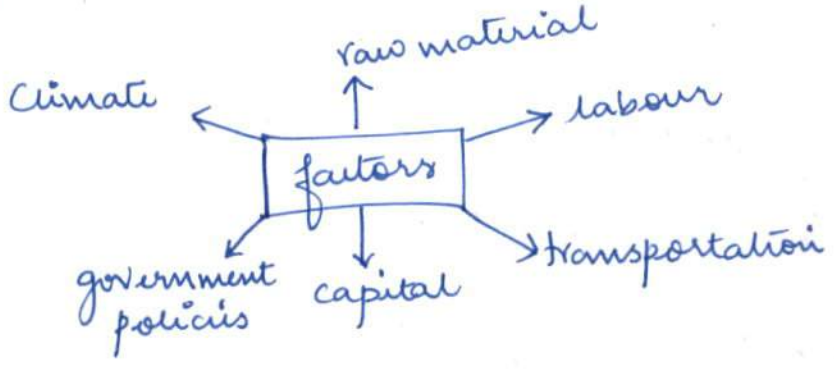
17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

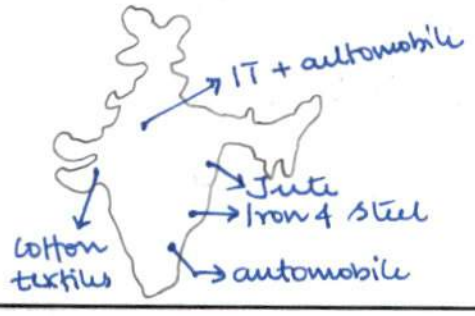
उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The location of industries depend on various factors such as :



How government policy influences :

It is evident from the spatial variation in location of industries in India.



- facilitate ease of doing business.
- relaxation in labour norms.

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- promotion of industrial corridors like DMIC, Chennai - Bengaluru IC, etc.
- promotion to FDI in setting up industries.
- Subsidies by state government in the form of land, electricity, etc.
- Transport infrastructure.
- Tax waivers, etc.

Steps taken to promote development in backward regions:

- Sagarmala project - port based coastal area development.
- Industrial corridors - promotes growth along the backward regions between two major cities.
- SEZs and NIMZs in backward regions.

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- relaxation in environmental clearance and ensuring civic amenities for setting up industries.

So, the government plays a key role in determining the location of industries.

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18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Cloud formation refers to the process by which water vapour adiabatically cools down after reaching a certain height in the atmosphere.

Required conditions.

- condensation nuclei
- Sufficient amount of moisture

The vapour after reaching a certain height (say 3000 - 4000 mts.) cools down and settles on the condensation nuclei present in the form of aerosols or other salts.

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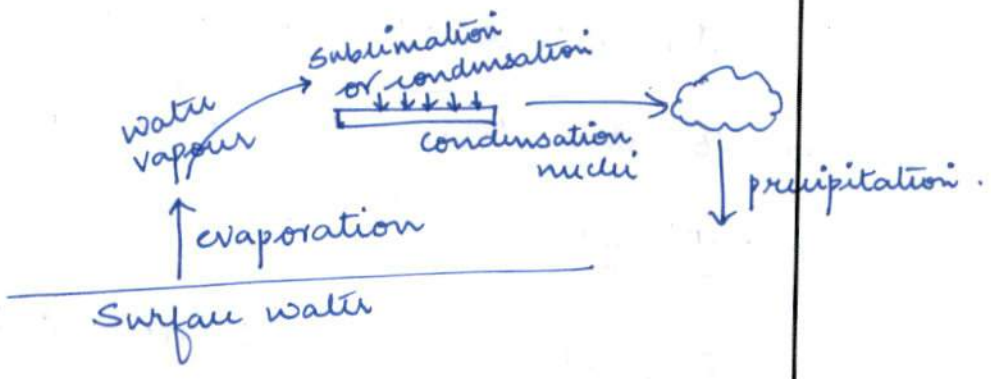

How clouds help in weather forecasting:

The size and shape of clouds denote the nature of precipitation.

The height also helps understand the awaited rainfall pattern.

Rain bearing nimbus clouds are grey to black in colour and shape is determined by whether they are cirrus, cumulus or stratus.

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The extent of height of clouds also helps determine local convectional conditions.

So, clouds help in determining weather to a great extent.

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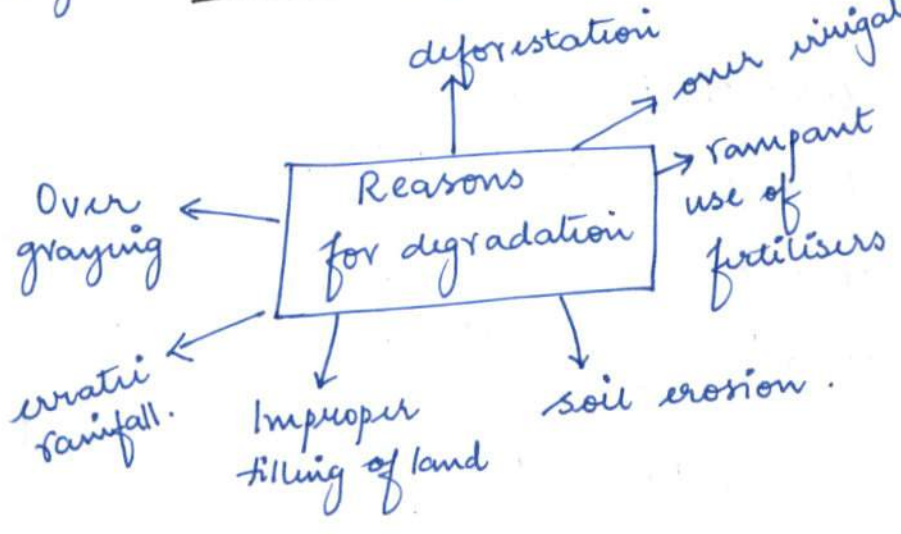
19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil degradation refers to the loss of potency of the soil to support agriculture or any other major economic activity.



Socio-economic consequences:

- affects food security.
- pushes farmers into poverty.

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- affects access of farmers to health and education facilities.
- farmer suicides.
- affects health of cattle and other farm animals, etc.

Ecological consequences:

- desertification of land.
- loss of pasture.
- change in landscape.
- affects soil organisms.
- chemicals enter the food chain.

Measures to be taken:

- rational farming practice based on agro-climatic conditions.
- promotion to agro forestry.

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- rational use of fertilisers.
- adopting micro-irrigation structures.
- proper tilling of land.
- construction of bunds.
- soil mulching techniques.

Land is a very important asset for the farming community, who serve as the backbone of our economy.

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20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Island territories possess a great potential for economic development. But the exploitation must maintain a balance with the environmental and tribal concerns.

Threats faced :-

i) Environmental :

- deforestation.
- degradation of coral reefs.
- Global warming ⇒ submergence

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of low lying areas and island areas.

- affects marine organisms - due to pollution from economic activities.
- over exploitation of marine resources.

ii) Tribal :

- loss of livelihood.
- loss of home - due to deforestation.
- harassment by project developers.
- social exclusion and forced conversion to adopt mainstream life.

Recent measures of GoI :-

- Sagarmala project - port led development of coastal communities.

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- Coastal regulation zone norms under Environment protection act.
- Protection to tribal communities:
  * declaring PVTGs.
  * Forest rights act.
  * PESA act.
- Enhancing employment opportunities for the tribal communities.

Way forward:

While it is imperative to exploit the hidden potential of island territories, other concerns should also be addressed.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	143707
Center	ORN	Date	9/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

All India Judicial Service (AIJS) refers to a central cadre of judicial officers who are to be recruited on the basis of a common selection exam.

The idea has been mooted by the SC and the law commission and it has been included under article 312 of the constitution.

Existing problems in judiciary :-

- large pendency of cases - particularly

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in the lower judiciary.

- less number of judges per million population.
- delay in awarding judgements.
- rampant corruption among the lower judiciary.

But the idea has been challenged by the state governments and lower judiciary, as it might affect their prospects of promotion.

Benefits of AIJS:-

- attracts young talent to serve the judiciary.
- uniformity in quality of judges.

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- Willingness to work across the states.
- Centralised command leading to greater cooperation between states.

Challenges:

- Over regulation by central government.
- Non-adhesion with existing judicial officers.
- Seniority issues in promotion.

Way forward:

The PM has also mooted the idea and AIJS is the need of the hour.

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian politics has evolved over time and there are many challenges plaguing the political system today.

The roots can be traced back to lack of intra-party democracy and internal elections.

After independence, the single

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major party was a party of consensus and Nehru emerged as a consensual leader.

But, with the development of coalition politics, political parties have emerged as "catch all parties".

Reasons:

- willingness to come to power.
- no clear idiology.
- mass base parties.
- electoral system of first past the post.

Lack of intra-party democracy is evident from:

- emerging culture of whip.

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- discretion of speaker in regards to anti-defection law.
- growing factionalism among parties as seen in Gujarat RS elections and recently in TN.

Way forward:

Greater consensus among party cadre is essential for the effective functioning of Indian democracy.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Merger of autonomous bodies is a case of 'minimum government - maximum governance'. The idea has been mooted recently by GoI and the reasons being:

- greater efficiency in utilising funds.
- reduces overlapping jurisdiction.
- utilising manpower in other crucial sectors.
- reduced litigation, due to reduction in conflict among agencies.

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But, the idea also comes with it's own set of drawbacks:

- moving towards generalisation, away from specialisation.
- greater workload on a single body.
- might lead to inefficiency and pendency of projects.
- affects ease of doing business.
- might lead to greater political interference.

So, before moving ahead with the idea, the GoI has to analyse the prospects on a case to case basis in order to

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efficiently implement the scheme.

Way forward:

Reducing government control is anytime good. But care has to be taken not to affect the autonomy of the bodies.

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Election commission of India (ECI) has time and again requested for greater devolution of powers in order to effutively undertake the democratic process of elections.

What are the new challenges?

- Innovative ways of corruption - as seen in R.K. Nagar by-election in TN - using wallet to transfer money, bitcoins, etc.
- rampant use of money and muscle power in elections.
- growing factionalism among parties.

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- growing population and the corresponding logistical challenges.
- nexus between politicians and local level bureaucracy.

The existing laws and mechanisms restrict ECI to the adherence of :

- Representation of people act, 1951.
- model code of conduct.
- Election rules made under RPA.
- Judicial pronouncements.

The existing mechanisms sometimes are inadequate to deal with the challenges.

So, ECI goes for using its extraordinary powers under article

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324 to maintain its autonomy.

This can be avoided by providing greater powers and removing ambiguity in election laws by amending it.

Way forward:

The ECI executes the largest democratic experiment in the world and greater devolutions of functional and financial autonomy is the need of the hour.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Parliamentary privileges offer the required protection needed for the legislators to function without any prejudice and fear.

But these privileges are sometimes misused to curb any constructive criticism and legislatures resort to using it's powers to punish media persons and other dissidents.

It is evident from the recent case of Karnataka legislature speaker

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punishing the editor of a local journal.

Benefits of privileges:

- Ensures bold debates in the legislature.
- Greater transparency in discussing the reality on ground.
- Averts any fear of persecution by the media.

Need to re-examine balance:

Fundamental rights under article 19 assures right to freedom of speech and expression.

But it is subject to certain restrictions such as contempt of court, defamation, etc.

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So, parliamentary privileges are also in line with this restrictions on reasonable grounds. This would ensure a greater democratic culture.

Way forward:

While the civil society should avoid making judgemental criticisms regarding parliamentary proceedings, the parliament can also avoid misusing it's extraordinary power to curb genuine criticisms.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability and transparency in service delivery are the key indicators of good governance.

Extrajudicial killings in India have been on the rise lately and there is a mixed response from the government and judiciary regarding this phenomena.

Government approach:

- shows indifference to the existance of such practice.

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- no proactive measure or legislation to punish the violators.
- has not taken the required police reforms.
- should enhance surveillance and accountability of the police.

Judiciary's response:

- blames the executive for the prevalence of the practice.
- has issued guidelines for police reforms as in 'Prakash Singh case'.
- given more teeth to NHRC to enquire into instances of killings.

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Way forward:

The government should own responsibility for such incidents and should inculcate accountability by enacting strict laws and norms.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 has been passed by the parliament as a part of GOI's programme to curb menance of black money and corruption.

Rationale involved:

* Real estate is a potential source to hide unaccounted wealth.
* Regulations earlier had many loopholes which were exploited by the promoters to stack ill-acquired wealth.

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* Greater regulation and transparency in the field could help curb black money.

Features to revitalise confidence:

* brings down prices, enhancing the attractiveness of real estate.
* Real estate regulation authority at state level to certify projects.
* reduces harassment by tax officials.
* Greater social inclusion and help achieve social equity.

Challenges in implementation:

- lack of digital documentation of real estate records.
- back channel purchases would

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prevail, which could negate the objectives of the act.

- Market price would still be much higher than government determined prices.

Way forward:

It is a positive step in the right direction. Greater autonomy to RERA and converting the 'de-facto' deals into 'de-jure' deals is the need of the hour.

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The subject of water in the 'state list' has remained a controversial issue since the time of independence.

The major problem arises with respect to the 'inter - state rivers'. The constitution makers foresaw the potential prospects of issues and included article 262 in order to deal with disputes.

But, the provision has also failed to serve the aspirations of states as seen from prominent cases such as Kaveri river dispute,

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Krishna dispute, SYL canal dispute, etc.

As seen in many international cases as in Canada and Australia, an idea has been mooted to move the subject to 'concurrent list'.

Benefits:

- greater role of centre to deal with disputes.
- binding nature of centre's executive orders.
- promotion to cooperative federalism.

Challenges:

- states might still challenge the awards in SC.
- political unrest in the states.

- RS may not amend the bill.

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Way forward :

The states and centre should evolve a consensus using platforms like ISC, Zonal councils, NITI Aayog, etc. The centre can think of moving only 'inter-state rivers' as a subject into concurrent / union list.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

The relationship between the political executive and civil servant has always been seen as an area of conflict, due to the following reasons:

- populist nature of executive decisions affecting bureaucratic efficiency.
- accountability onus falls upon the bureaucracy.
- Bureaucrats are responsible for day to day functioning of administration.

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Areas of potential conflict :

- Implementation of welfare schemes.
- Budgeting process.
- Announcement of various infrastructure projects.
- Land leasing and resource allocation.
- managing PSUs.

Why healthy relationship is required :

- ensures continuity in governance.
- effective implementation of policies.
- Merit based allocation of resources.
- reduces corruption and nepotism.
- reduces irrational transfers, thus improving governance

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Way forward :

As witnessed in the 2G scam and Coalgate cases, a nexus exists between politicians and bureaucrats. The negative nexus has to be converted into a healthy relationship in order to achieve effective governance.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs have emerged as major players in India's political structure. This is due to their ability to mobilise public interest and effective articulation of opinions.

For example, PETA, a NGO focused on protecting animal rights led to creation of a popular uprising in Tamil Nadu regarding the 'Jallikattu' issue - which had major political repercussions.

Similarly, the Narmada Bachao

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Andolan movement has mobilised public opinion for effective rehabilitation of the displaced tribal communities.

NGOs are also being funded by major corporates to support particular political parties whom they wish to hold in power.

Recently, the MHA has done a major crackdown on foreign NGOs, involved in religious conversions and other terror funding activities.

So, NGOs have played a mixed role in influencing Indian politics and many genuine NGOs

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still face many problems in the form of cash crunch.

Way forward:

Role of NGOs are essential for any democratic society. The NGOs should also refrain from having any ulterior motives of destabilising the political structure.

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

Urbanisation in India is not a recent phenomena, as we have witnessed urban civilisations as late as Indus Valley civilisation.

But, the recent pattern of urbanisation is a cause of concern because:

- lack of planned development.
- proliferation of slums.
- Irrational suburban structure.
- diversion of farm and forest land to build cities, etc.

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Issues in city governance:-

- provision of basic amenities such as water, electricity, etc. which are scanty in availability.
- migrant workers and homeless distitudes.
- proliferation of anti-social elements.
- lack of funds for infrastructure development and service delivery.

Reforms required:

- devolution of taxing powers to municipal governments.
- guarantees against loans can be provided by State or central government.
- Separate cadre of functionaries for effective governance.

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- freedom and enhancing capacity to float muni bonds.

Way forward:

ULBs are a key component in effective performance of cities. The recommendations of Isher Judge Ahluwalia committee can be implemented to make cities as dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott refers to the practice of excluding an individual or a group of individuals from mainstream social activities and functions.

The practice has been followed from ancient times and is against the rights and dignity of individual.

Various legislations and constitutional provisions were enacted to curb this evil practice, such as:

- Protection of civil rights act.
- Act ~~ag~~ preventing manual scavenging.

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- articles 14, 15, 17, 21, etc.

But the convictions under the law has been dismal when compared to the ground reality.

Even after declaring it as a criminal offense, the practice still prevails.

What needs to be done?

- sensitisation of the public against the evil practice.
- promoting alternate livelihood options for the socially backward classes.
- stronger enforcement of existing laws along with capacity enhancement

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of the public officials.

Way forward:

Only a behavioral change among the people of the society could effectively curb the practice. The existing legal machinery needs to be strengthened in the short term.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking refers to the act of comodification of a human being and trading across borders illegally for cash or kind.

The practice has been rampant in India, given the porous nature of our borders.

Problems associated with trafficking:

- loss of dignity of individual.
- proliferation of drugs, arms and FICN in exchange.
- Sexual exploitation of women.

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- Child trafficking lead to child pornography and child labour.
- growth of terrorism and religious fundamentalism.

How to combat it?

- effective border management.
- enhancing border infrastructure such as roads, fences, check posts, etc.
- employing latest technology for identification of traffickers.
- Generating awareness among the socially backward communities.
- enhancing capacity of surveillance and intelligence agencies.

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Way forward :-

Human trafficking is a serious issue and could have wide ranging outcomes which are detrimental to the nation. The mentioned strategy has to be implemented in a time bound manner to curb the menace.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The education system of any country also includes the teacher education system, which is a major determinant of quality of education.

The teacher education system in India is plagued with the following problems:

- lack of necessary infrastructure.
- lack of uniformity in curriculum.
- no innovation in syllabus.
- poor level of testing at entry and exit level.

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- lack of financial support.
- only second tier of candidates opt for the profession as it does not seem very attractive.

Recommendations of high powered committee :-

- decentralisation of teacher training institutions.
- Teacher eligibility Tests mandated at entry level.
- Use of ICT in enhancing the capacity of teachers.
- Practical knowledge to be imparted while in the course itself.

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Way forward:

Recent appraisal committee report on RTE act has found many teachers to be ineligible for employment. The eligibility has to be verified at entry gate and mid-career capacity enhancement is also crucial.

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498A refers to the punishment under IPC for cases involving domestic violence and harassment with respect to dowry.

It has been argued that many women misuse this provision to make false accusations against the family members of her husband.

The SC has made the provisions under 'Protection of Women against domestic violence' act - gender neutral.

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Now, the woman can also file complaints against the female family members also.

Earlier, the male members used to harass their wives through their mothers or sisters as they were aware of the gendered nature of the act.

But, now it is no more possible to do so. But this has opened another issue of misusing this provision as the actual conviction rate with respect to number of cases filed is very low.

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Way forward :

While the SC interpretation is progressive, it lies in the domain of the legislature to amend the provisions of IPC or any act.

Women should also refrain from misusing the legal provision for personal gains as it could delegitimise rightful claims.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The relations between India and USA has never been harmonious as it is today. The US senate has ratified the status of India as a 'major defense partner', which is at par with the NATO allies of USA.

Defense has emerged as a major area of convergence as seen from initiatives like:

* Defense Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI)
* Signing of LEMOA to enhance

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inter-operability, etc.

Significance of cooperation :-

- recognition of India as a major power in the region.
- greater transfer of technology.
- enhance India's capacity.
- possibility to achieve balance of trade.
- greater promotion to FDI and subsequent job creation.

Major implications :

- alienation of Russia - and consequent appeasement of Pakistan by Russia.

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- China possibly views this as an attempt to balance its rise.
- Greater cooperation with Japan, as seen in Malabar exercise.

Way forward:

In the world of complex interdependence, India needs to follow an multi-vector approach and maintain balance in relations with every major power.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is the second largest contributor of troops to UNPKF missions, after Ethiopia. India has also won the Dag Hammarskjold award for two consecutive time for the contribution to UNPKF.

Changes in nature, form and variety of UNPK missions:

- Initially focused on maintaining peace along the treaty lines, the forces have come under attack by opposite factions as seen in Sudan.

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- There are also allegations of sexual violence by the UNPKF.
- Very harsh working conditions.
- Remote and disrtid locations of peace keeping missions.

Inspite all odds, India's contribution has been steadfast as is evident from:

- greater presence of armed and paramilitary forces at various missions.
- commitment to train the national forces of the host state.
- economic assistance provided for

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capacity enhancement of UNPKF.

Way forward:

India's contributions to UNPKF is a case to point the status of India as a 'net security provider' in the region. India is also an eligible candidate to the UNSC, for its committed contribution over the P5.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The African continent possesses a huge potential for development. Many countries of Europe, India and China are focusing on expanding cooperation with the African countries.

Complementarities in India-Africa partnership:

- health services are an important area of cooperation. India offers cheap generic medicines to address prevailing major illness in Africa.

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- cooperation in education sector - many scholarships are being offered to African students in India.
- Agricultural cooperation - procurement of pulses from Moyambique in order to address the domestic deficit.
- Security cooperation - fight against piracy in Arabian sea.

Initiatives of GoI :-

- India hosted the recent AfDB conference, the 1st time outside Africa.
- PM Modi outreach to 4 African nations to enhance cooperation.

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- Asia Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC) along with Japan.
- SAGAR and IORA - focused on promoting a blue economy.

Way forward :-

The complementarities in the partnership needs to be harnessed in order for both India and Africa to develop.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

The International court of Justice (ICJ) is a principal organ of the UN system. It has the mandate over the upkeep of International laws and conventions.

Role in upholding values :-

- ICJ has been criticised for being biased towards the west.
- Majority of the judges are from western nations.

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- Appeal to the judgements lie with the UNSC, which effectively degrades the utility of the court.
- Excessive interference in the functioning by the P5 of UNSC.
- Countries do not uphold the judgements of ICJ, thus questioning it's legitimacy.

India has been associated with the ICJ for many years.

India has contributed many judges to the ICJ panel of judges.

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- India has never flaunted away with any judgment of ICJ.
- India is a responsible member of the internation community and upholds the rule of law.

Way forward:

The International regime needs to be more democratised in order to strengthen its' legitimacy. The P5 should also refrain from undue interference.

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, many regional economic parts are being discussed such as RCEP, TPP, TTIP, etc.

A similar idea of Indo-pacific economic corridor (IPEC) is also being debated.

Changing global dimensions :-

Geo-political :-

- rise of China.
- resurgence of Russia.
- decline of USA's hegemony.
- growth of BRICS nations.

Geo-economic :-

- India's fastest growing economy.

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- protectionism of west.
- job loss in the west.
- TRIPS + negotiation in WTO.
- Doha development agenda.

Positives of IPEC :-

- greater regional integration.
- movement of goods, services and people.
- uniformity in quality of goods.
- enhanced trs among nations.
- reduced geo-political rivalries.

Challenges :-

- China's dumping policy.
- Very strong Indian services may face opposition.

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- greater restrictions on IPR, phyto-sanitary measures.
- greater non-tariff barriers by the developed nations.

Way forward :-

While IPEC is a progressive idea, countries need to agree upon their own comparative advantages in order to extract maximum benefits.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1022)

Name of Candidate	KEERTHI VASAN V.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	143707
Center	ORN	Date	24/7/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What do you understand by seasonal shifting of pressure belts? What impact does it have on the formation of various climatic regions across the globe? Discuss its socio-economic significance.

वायुदाब पेटियों के मौसमी स्थानांतरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? विश्व भर में विभिन्न जलवायु प्रदेशों के निर्माण पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Seasonal shifting of pressure belts refers to the apparent shift in the pressure cells on the surface of the earth with the movement of the sun between the tropics.

The shift is also attributed to additional factors such as latitude, complex mix of land and water, etc. The shift in the S. Asian region is observed to be the maximum even upto the range of 25 - 35° N.

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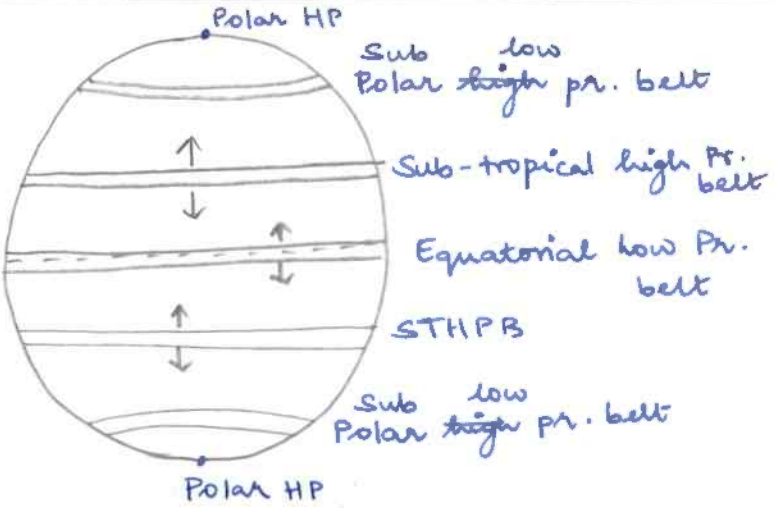

The sub-tropical high pressure belt also shows significant shift. These shifts have a significant impact in the formation of various climatic regions.

The trade winds blow in between the pressure belts and due to Coriolis force they deviate slightly to the left or right in the Southern and northern hemisphere respectively.

Few of the climatic conditions such as the monsoon in South Asia, the

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mediterranean type of climate are all attributed to the shifting pressure belts. The mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and cold moist winters render suitable conditions for the cultivation of citrus fruits, etc.

SOCIO - ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE :

The shifting belts determine cropping pattern and dictate agricultural practices.

The winter showers due to western disturbances in India lead to snowfall in himalayan states ⇒ enhances tourism.

Mediterranean regions are important for viticulture.

Desert - like conditions are also attributed to the shift in pressure belts.

So, the seasonal shifting plays a vital role in determining the occupation.

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2. Explain the reasons for the formation of Sargasso Sea. Also, examine the factors for it being a region with one of the highest ocean salinity.

सारगैसो सागर के निर्माण के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए जिनके कारण यह उच्चतम महासागरीय लवणता के क्षेत्रों में से एक है।

Sargasso sea is the name given to the relatively stable region in the mid Atlantic Ocean. This is the mid portion of the North Atlantic Gyre.

The name is attributed to the sea plant Sargassum (weed) that grows in this portion of the ocean.

All the surrounding ocean currents form an enclosed loop which isolates the centre of the Gyre from the surrounding ocean.

The ocean currents that carry the sediments from the coastal areas deposit it in the centre of the gyre

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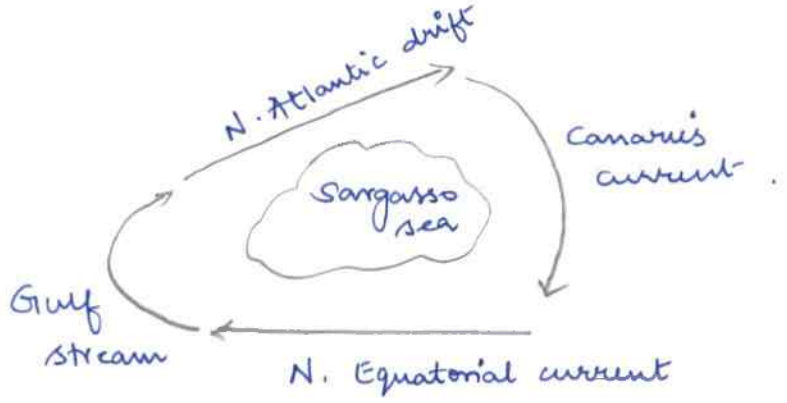
and there is only a one way movement of particles.



This portion of the ocean is also a region of immense heating and forms more clouds due to evaporation.

But the salinity of the area cannot be adjusted with the lower salinity areas due to the formation of a gyre.

Movement of water radially outwards is not possible.

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So, this region is one of the most saline regions of the world.

The factors causing salinity are,
higher inflow of sediments.
high rate of evaporation.

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3. Why are river deltas important? Discuss the existing threats to river deltas and the measures needed to overcome these threats.

नदी डेल्टा क्यों महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं? नदी डेल्टाओं के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों एवं इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

River deltas are a depositional landform of rivers which forms one of the most fertile agricultural landscapes in the world.

They are important for the following reasons:

enables agriculture, thus enhancing livelihood.

Unique ecosystem for the habitation of various species.

Forms a part of the wetland ecosystem.

Affects marine life by preventing the flow of huge quantity of sediments into oceans.

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Existing threats to river deltas :

Rampant sand mining is affecting the ecological balance of the delta regions.

Inflow of sewage and other industrial effluents render the delta regions uncultivable.

Indiscriminate usage of fertilisers by the farmers affects the deltas and in turn affects the marine population and the organisms.

Encroachment of deltaic regions for non-farm usage affects the flow of rivers leading to inland flooding.

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Measures to overcome threats :

Sand mining has to be regulated with stringent enforcement mechanism.

River pollution has to be controlled upstream.

Awareness of the farming community has to be raised in order to rationalise the manure & fertilisir use.

Encroachments have to be regulated.

Way forward :

The importance of the river deltas has to be communicated to all the stakeholders involved.

The delta regions are of immense social, economic and ecological significance.

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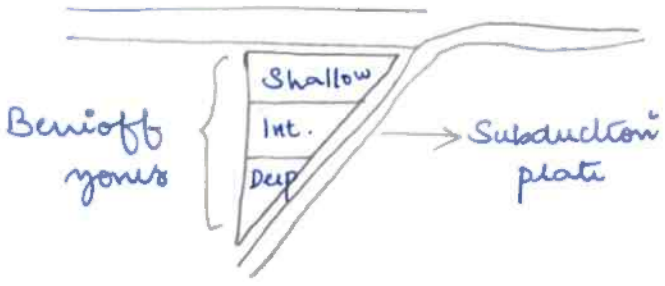
4. Give an account of the different types of earthquakes based on their zone of occurrence. Identify the earthquake prone regions of the world with special reference to India. Also explain the reasons for the occurrence of earthquakes in geologically inactive regions like Peninsular India.

घटित होने वाले क्षेत्र के आधार पर विभिन्न प्रकार के भूकंपों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में विश्व के भूकंप प्रवण क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत जैसे भूवैज्ञानिक रूप से निष्क्रिय/स्थिर क्षेत्रों में भूकंपीय घटनाओं के कारणों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Earthquake is a geological phenomena in which energy waves are released as a result of folding and faulting in the upper layers of the earth surface.

Based on the zone of occurence, earthquakes may be classified as shallow, intermediate and deep earthquakes.



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The depth of the earthquake varies with the distance from the subduction boundary, with deep earthquakes occuring far away from the boundaries as described in the figure.

Earthquake prone regions of the world:

1) Circumpacific belt : The plate boundary regions of the pacific belt extending from S.E. Asia to Western coast of Americas.

2) Alpine - Himalayan belt : Extending from Alps to trans Asian himalayan region.

3) Rift valley regions : In Africa and across the ocean basin.

4) Mid-oceanic ridges : due to transform boundary interactions.

5) Volcanic regions : As a result of eruptions.

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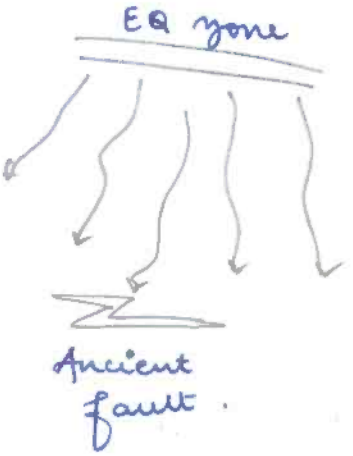
In India, the himalayan region is earthquake prone and the islands of Andaman and Nicobar are also prone to the after effects of Indonesian earthquakes. Many inland sites are also prone to earthquakes as discussed below:

Occurence in inactive regions:

This is attributed to the presence of ancient faults in the otherwise stable peninsular block.



When the earthquake waves reach the fault, it succumbs to it causing earthquakes of varying magnitude.

Mapping of such vulnerable zones is very important for risk reduction.

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5. Explain the reasons for the following: (a) Erosional forms dominate in the west coast while depositional forms dominate in the east coast of India. (b) Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more monsoon rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala.

निम्नलिखित के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए: (a) भारत के पश्चिमी तट में अपरदनजन्य रूपों की अधिकता या बाहुल्य पाया जाता है, जबकि पूर्वी तट पर निक्षेपण रूपों का बाहुल्य पाया जाता है। (b) कर्नाटक में पश्चिमी घाट महाराष्ट्र और केरल की तुलना में अधिक मानसूनी वर्षा प्राप्त करते हैं।

a) Erosional forms dominate in the west coast due to the following reasons :

1) Shorter course of rivers => not much sediments available for deposition.

2) Relatively hard peninsular block => difficult for collection of sediments as in the soft northern plains.

3) Rivers are young and energetic throughout the course and mix directly in the ocean without forming a delta.

4) Relatively narrow belt of land to the west of the western ghats.

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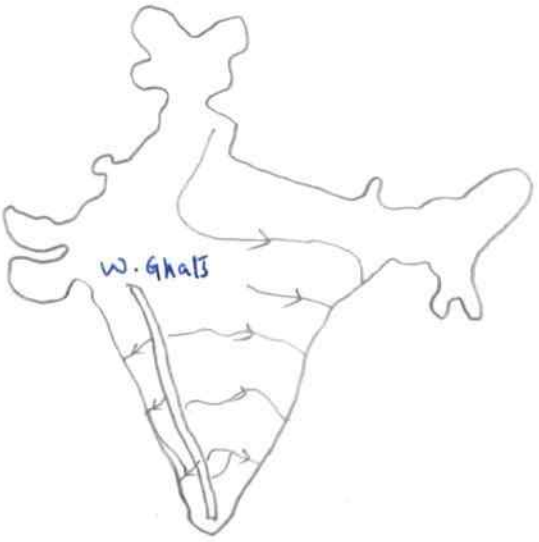

Depositional features in eastern ghats dominate due to longer river course, more sediment availability, softness of the northern plains, rivers mature and become old by the time it reaches the oceans.

b) Western ghats recive more rainfall as it falls in the windward side of the south west monsoon.

When monsoon winds which is fully moisture laden hit the western ghats, it raises and adiabatically cools leading to rainfall in the western ghats

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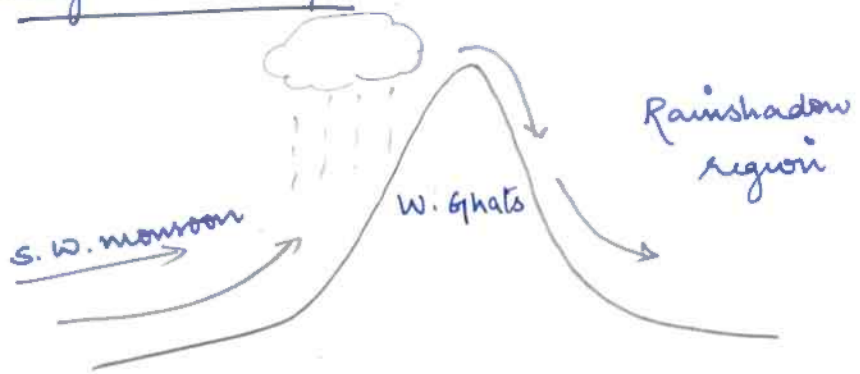
region. Whereas parts of Karnataka and Kerala located on the leeward side of the W. Ghats tend to be dry as the incoming winds across the ghats has lost moisture and it adiabatic-ally heats up on the downhill side.



These parts of Karnataka and Kerala fall in the rainshadow region of the western ghats.

The eastern ghats are also orthorsic low and the monsoon winds escape across without causing rainfall even in the windward side.

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6. With increasing urbanisation in India, the land usage pattern is undergoing major changes. Comment.

भारत में बढ़ते शहरीकरण के साथ ही भू-उपयोग प्रतिरूप में भी महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Urbanisation is the phenomena in which there is a significant shift in activities away from the primary sector and concentration on secondary and tertiary sector.

Urbanisation is not new to India. But in the globalised economy, the rate and nature of urbanisation has seen significant changes.

Most of the land use in the urban areas are towards industrial sector and real estate.

With the growing urban space, the land under agriculture is diminishing and most of the land is diverted towards commercial purposes.

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Land use is also shifting towards mining, quarrying, etc. which has significant effects on the environment and the local community.

Forest lands are also getting diverted to construct dams which affects many ecologically dependent organisms. Eg: Panna tiger reserve land diverted for dam.

Land is also diverted for construction of roadways and railways. Though it is important to improve transport networks, it has to supplemented with eco-corridors in order to prevent fragmentation of forests.

The Government of India has come up with many schemes such as AMRUT and Smart cities mission in order

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to make effective use of urban spaces.

The Ishar Judge Ahluwalya committee has also stated that for sustainable urban development, corresponding rural development is essential.

So, the stakeholders must exercise restraint in diverting land away from farm activities to non-farm. With ever-growing population, this may lead to food insecurity.

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7. How is the coal bearing strata of India classified in geological terms? Why does coal remain the most important source of energy in India and what are its implications?

भूवैज्ञानिक शब्दावली में भारत के कोयला धारण करने वाले संस्तर को किस प्रकार वर्गीकृत किया जाता है? कोयला भारत में ऊर्जा का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत क्यों बना हुआ है एवं इसके निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

The coal bearing strata in geological terms is classified based on the carbon content in coal as :

Anthracite
Bituminous
Lignite
Peat.

Anthracite coal has about 85% of carbon content and is found in Australia and Indonesia and in Kalakot of J&K.

Bituminous coal has slightly less carbon content in the range of 60-70%.

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Lignite has carbon content in the range of 35 - 50%. and is found in Neyveli (TN).

Peat is a very poor form of coal with carbon content in the range of 15 - 20%.. It has a very high moisture content and so consumes more calories for burning.

Why coal remains an important source of energy :

Easy availability and easier extraction of energy from coal.

Traditional dependence.

Expensive alternative sources of extracting energy such as nuclear,

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solar, wind, etc.

Less cost of construction & operation as compared to non-conventional sources.

Implications :

Burning coal gives out harmful gases such as CO_2 and SO_2 which leads to climate change.

Health impacts of the people working in coal mines and power plants.

Land degradation and loss of forest cover for extracting coal.

Way forward:

We should work towards developing indegenous technology to exploit alternative sources of energy.

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8. Forest fires have become a regular feature during summers in the Western Himalayas. What are the causes behind this phenomenon? Critically examine the efforts made by authorities in countering this problem. Do periodic forest fires have any benefits associated with them?

पश्चिमी हिमालय में ग्रीष्म ऋतु के दौरान दावानल/वनाग्नि (फॉरेस्ट फायर) एक नियमित घटना बन गयी है। इस परिघटना के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? इस समस्या से निबटने के लिए प्राधिकरणों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या समय-समय पर होने वाली दानावल की घटनाओं के कुछ लाभ भी हैं?

Recently the Parliamentary Standing committee on Sciene and Technology has examined the causes of forest fires in the himalayas.

Causes :

The pine needles are more prone to catch fire due to high resin content which makes it dry.

Some farming communities intentionally clear forests by burning, which might go unregulated.

During dry seasons, narrow leaved trees are prone to catch fire due to the resulting dryness and non

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availability of water.

Efforts made by authorities :

The efforts are mostly reactive than preactive.

The regulations of preventing slash & burn is not enforced effectively.

The narrow leaved trees are replaced with broad leaved trees at a few locations. This has to be expanded.

Provision of small lakes and ponds in the forest areas with regular refilling. This is not being done uniformly across all regions.

The response forces need to be well equipped to deal with forest fires. Mostly the armed forces are called upon to handle crisis.

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Forest fire might have a few benefits associated with it :

It can lead to secondary succession.

It replenishes the soil nutrients.

It can prevent any existing diseases from spreading out of forests.

But the frequency should be well spaced out and there should not be any anthropological causes to it.

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9. What are sunrise industries? Elaborate on the potential of these industries in India with a special focus on the food processing industry.

सनराइज उद्योग क्या है? खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में इन उद्योगों की संभावना के संबंध में विस्तार से बताइए।

Sunrise industries are those industries which are well established and functioning, but whose actual potential is far from being realised.

Ex: Food processing industry, jute diversification industry, etc.

Many MSME industries fall under this category and they have a huge potential in the Indian context in the following ways:

1) Employment generation.
2) Alternate source of livelihood for farmers.
3) Women empowerment through SHGs based industries
4) Poverty alleviation, etc.

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The food processing industry (FPI) in India has a huge potential both in the domestic and international markets.

It enhances the forward linkages for farmers, thus enhancing their income.

It enhances the food security of the growing population.

It has high demand in the foreign markets. This could help India gain more foreign exchange, thus enhancing India's global position.

The GOI has also launched many schemes for greenfield investments in the FPI sector. This states the importance and the associated potential

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of the sector.

Millions of Tonnes of food go wasted during transit and due to non availability of cold storage units. The FPI sector thus has the potential to overcome such drawbacks and to enhance the farmers income as envisaged by the GoI.

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10. Scientific and technological advancements have removed the constraints posed by geographical factors which determine the location of industries. Comment. Giving examples, discuss the new factors that have come into play as a result.

वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रगति ने उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले भौगोलिक कारकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली बाधाओं को समाप्त कर दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इनके परिणाम स्वरूप उभरने वाले नए कारकों पर भी सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

Scientific advancements has brought plans closer and has overcome all forms of geographical frontiers in establishing new industries.

Earlier industries were located based on the availability of raw materials and access to the market. For example, steel industry was located closer to the forests in order to get charcoal for the furnace.

With development of electrical furnace, it shifted closer to Iron ore centres.

With further advancement of technology, today it is market based mini steel

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plants which recycles scrap iron.
Eg: steel plants around Delhi.

So, there are various factors which could determine the location of industries –

1) Climate
2) Access to raw material
3) Market access.
4) Access to ports, etc.

With technology, there has been a emergence of various new factors which determine the location, such as –

1) Availability of substitutes.
2) Faster transportation facilities.
3) Recycling capabilities, etc.

Cotton industry which was located near cotton growing regions such as Surat, Ahmedabad are turning more market based (Kanpur, Delhi), due to availability of fabric substitutes and faster

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modes of transportation.

Oil and gas industry has also turned market based with the advancement in pipeline infrastructure.

Vizag steel-ports based as it imports coal from Indonesia and Australia. So no more dependence on coal mines.

So, with technological advancements, industries are becoming more independent and less influenced by crucial factors.

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11. Give a brief distribution of major grasslands of the world. Discuss the reasons behind the temperate grasslands becoming the grain baskets of the world. Also compare their performance vis-a-vis tropical grasslands in this regard.

विश्व के प्रमुख घासस्थलों के वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। शीतोष्ण घासस्थलों के विश्व की खाद्यान्न टोकरी बनने के निहित कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में उष्णकटिबंधीय घासस्थलों की तुलना में उनके प्रदर्शन की चर्चा भी कीजिए।

The major grasslands of the world can be broadly classified into two :

1) Tropical grasslands
2) Temprate grasslands.

They are spread across various continents with Tropical grasslands found in Africa, Brazil, Ecuador, etc.

The temprate grasslands are spread across Russia, North America, South Africa, Australia, Europe, China etc.

Various regional names are given

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to the grasslands such as Pampas, Velds, Prairis, Steppes, etc.

The temperate grasslands are becoming the grain baskets of the world as they pose suitable conditions for the cultivation of crops like wheat, maize, etc. The USA, Brazil are a few parts of the world compared to be grain baskets.

They produce sufficient quantity for domestic production as well as for export. The breads of Europe are famous across the globe and the presence of suitable vegetation facilitates its' growth.

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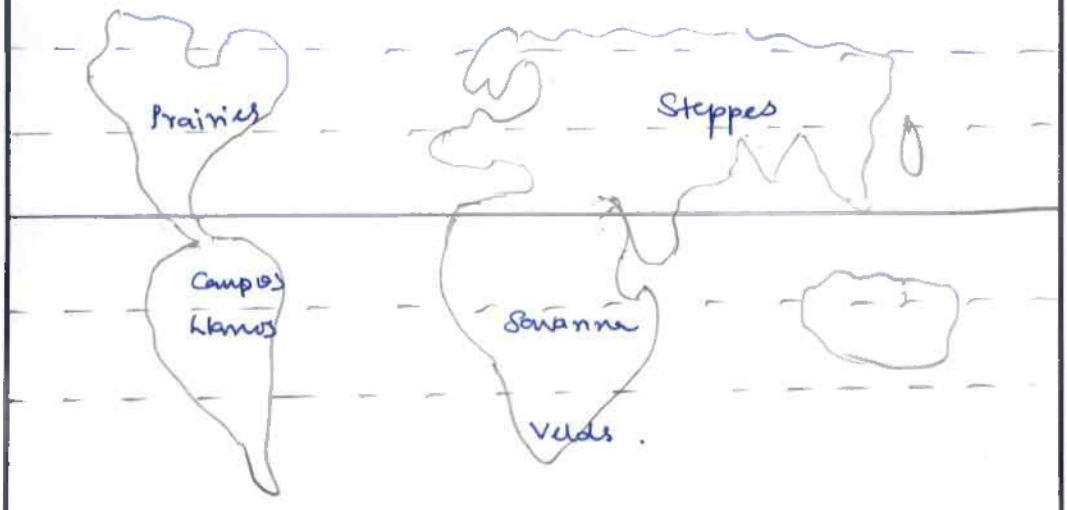
Whereas the tropical grasslands are suitable for dairy farming as the grass is nutritious and the climate is not as suitable as in the temprate region for the cultivation of wheat.



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12. Weather and climate information plays a significant role in increasing agricultural productivity as well as minimising crop losses. Comment. Also examine the ways in which forecasting system can be made more effective and inclusive.

मौसम और जलवायु संबंधी सूचना कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने एवं साथ ही साथ फसल के नुकसान को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही उन उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिससे पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली को और अधिक प्रभावी एवं समावेशी बनाया जा सकता है।

Information regarding the upcoming weather has always served as a crucial factor in agriculture. The farmer decides on the cropping pattern based on this information.

With more than 67% of Indian farmers still depending on rainfed agriculture, the climate information does play a crucial role in enhancing farm income.

A prediction of a poor monsoon can lead farmers to undertake less water intensive crop as most farmers today cannot afford or have access to canal

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irrigation.

The information would help then plan the number of crops and the harvesting time.

It also plays a crucial role in the employment of landless farmers who need to plan their alternative source of income in the non-farm season.

Proper planning based on the information available could enhance the productivity. This could bring down the crop losses, which are otherwise lost to floods, hail or even drought in case of a poor monsoon.

But the transmission of information has not been inclusive. Availability of information is critical in the success

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of a crop.

The local governments /PRIs can play a proactive role in this regard by acting as centres for transmitting crucial information.

The farmers could also be advised via IVRS systems or SMS services, which could make them take informed choices.

Regional centres for disemenating information is also crucial in the success of farming.

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13. The Paris Climate agreement sets ambitious goals but does not go far enough in mechanisms to achieve the aims. Comment. Also highlight the challenges which a developing country like India faces to achieve the targets it has set for itself.

पेरिस जलवायु समझौता महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यों को तो निर्धारित करता है किन्तु इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधानों की व्यवस्था नहीं करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे विकासशील देश द्वारा अपने लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Paris Climate Agreement is a landmark deal in the history of climate change. The treaty negotiated in the COP 21 meeting at Paris, lays down targets for the countries in meeting challenges of climate change.

While the targets are ambitious in itself and although submitted by the countries themselves in the form of INDCs, the targets lack pragmatism due to following reasons:

1) No clear mechanism for funding.

2) No clear mechanism for transfer

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of technology from developed to developing countries.

3) No mechanism to be followed in case of non achievement of the intended targets.

4) No dispute redressal mechanism in case of arbitrary discontinuance of support between countries.

In addition to this, the developing countries like India face many challenges to achieve targets that it has set for itself:

- Short time span to cut-down reductions. Though the categorisation of countries identify historical benefits of developed nations, but cut-off in the next 15-20 years affects the economic

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prospects of developing nations.

- Rampant poverty : This adds up to the burden of finances to be allotted for climate change initiatives.

- Lack of technology : Alternative technology to substitute the traditional ones are expensive and needs a lot of investment.

Way forward :

With the US, one of the biggest contributor to climate change, walking out of the deal, there looms a large uncertainity. Countries should come together and make pragmatic commitments.

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14. Describe the factors responsible for increase in marine pollution in the past few decades. What impact does marine pollution have on the ocean ecosystem? Discuss the measures taken by the international community to deal with it.

पिछले कुछ दशकों में समुद्री प्रदूषण में हुई वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। महासागरीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर समुद्री प्रदूषण का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इससे निपटने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किए गए उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Marine pollution is caused due to anthropological reasons such as oil spills, acid rains, high CO_2 emission, high fertilisir use, etc.

The factors responsible for increase in marine pollution are:

- Urbanisation : With the growth of urban centres, the rivers are getting polluted with sewage and industrial waste which end up polluting the sea.
- Industrialisation : Growth of industries has deposited industrial wastes in water bodies, thus affecting marine ecology.

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- Global warming : raised ocean temperature has led to death of marine organisms, thus causing pollution.

Impact on ocean ecosystem :

- Reefs are getting bleached.
- Biological magnification of toxic substances, ultimately entering the human food chain.
- Marine organisms are affected due to increase in ocean temperature.
- Eutrophication due to excess nutrients from fertilisers.
- Formation of dead zones in the oceans, etc.

Measures taken by International Authority :

- International Seabed Authority regulates exploration of sea beds.

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- Recent declaration of Ross Sea as marine park, thus preventing economic activities such as fishing and mining.
- International cooperation in dealing with cases on oil spills, etc.

Way forward:

The stakeholders should be made aware of the drastic effects of marine pollution. The international community should enhance cooperation in preventing marine pollution.

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15. Discuss the environmental impact of electronic waste and the best practices for its handling in the context of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. Also suggest some ways to incentivise consumers to utilise and dispose-off the e-waste properly.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपशिष्ट के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों एवं ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2016 के संदर्भ में इसके निष्पादन के लिए सर्वोत्तम तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट के उचित उपयोग और निपटान के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने हेतु कुछ उपाय भी सुझाइए।

E-waste is generated when the electronic device or component has reached the end of its life cycle. There are a few countries such as China and India which generates a lot of e-waste, which if left unattended leads to serious health issues.

Environmental impact :

Leakage of toxic metal such as lead, mercury from land fills.

Leads to serious heath issues in case of manual workers.

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Gives rise to poisonous gases on burning.

Plastics persist without getting degraded.

Best practices for handling:

The producer should take up the responsibility for collecting the components for recycling and reuse -

* Extended Producer Responsibility

- E-waste has to be covered under organised recycling sector. Informal collection to be curbed.

- Segregation of waste at the source.

- Increasing awareness among the people regarding the harmful effects.

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Ways to incentivise consumers:

Incentives in the form of exchange credits via points or cashback offer.

Sensitizing about the critical health effects through adverts in social media and TV.

Encouraging start-ups in the field of e-waste management.

Way forwards:

E-waste management rules, 2016 is a progressive step. Transboundary movement is also regulated under the Rotterdam convention. These mechanisms have to be enforced effectively.

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16. An emissions-reduction approach to fighting global warming is not enough. Alternative solutions involving climate engineering might have to be deployed sooner than we think. Defining climate engineering, critically examine the statement.

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से निपटने के लिए केवल उत्सर्जन-न्यूनीकरण उपागम (दृष्टिकोण) पर्याप्त नहीं है। संभवत: हमें अनुमानित समय से पूर्व ही,क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को सम्मिलित करने वाले वैकल्पिक समाधान को अपनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को परिभाषित करते हुए, इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Climate engineering can be defined as the alteration in the climatic conditions of an area using artificial means. This enhances the human community to dictate the climatic conditions of an area.

Emissions - reduction was envisaged in the 90s as a potential way to reduce global warming effects. But with rampant globalisation and industrialisation, sticking to this route alone does not serve the purpose.

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Recently studies have indicated the efficacy of aerosols and Ammonia in preventing increase in the temperature of a region.

These aerosols reflect back incoming radiation and help prevent global warming.

Such alternative solutions are being developed - while these solutions are not without it's own disadvantages.

The same presence of aerosols in the atmosphere is also found to affect the Indian Ocean monsoon as it affects the heating up of land and thus the pressure difference.

The alternative solutions can be useful in the longer run only when

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the drawbacks are clearly addressed. On the other hand, contrails should not overlook the efficacy of emissions reduction.

Way forward:

Emissions reductions alone are not sufficient. But technical advancements for alternative solutions are also in the primitive stage.

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17. Discuss how drought is more of a man-made disaster than a mere deficiency of rainfall. Elaborate on the consequences of desertification that drought prone regions face. Also, bring out the preventive steps to be taken in light of targets to curb desertification as mentioned under the SDGs.

चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सूखा केवल वर्षा की कमी से पैदा आपदा न हो कर मुख्य रूप से एक मानव-निर्मित आपदा है। सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मरुस्थलीकरण के परिणामों को विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, मरुस्थलीकरण पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए SDGs के अंतर्गत उल्लिखित लक्ष्यों के प्रकाश में उठाए जाने वाले निवारक कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Drought is a type of disaster which is entirely different from other forms of disasters such as cyclones, earthquakes and Tsunamis. This is because droughts don't occur overnight and it shows sufficient causes of occurence unlike other disaster.

There is a huge scope of prevention and mitigation in case of droughts with sufficient management planning. So droughts, when occured is more due to anthropological reasons than natural.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences of desertification :

Affects agriculture productivity.

Leads to air, water and soil pollution due to dust.

Leads to water scarcity.

Degradation of land and no future possibility of agriculture.

Soil erosion.

Desertification affects the cropping pattern and reduces the productivity of land. This has many social and economic consequences, leading to poverty, hunger and malnutrition. This is also a cause of farmer suicides as witnessed in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

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Preventive steps to be taken :

- Plantation of trees around farm lands to prevent erosion.
- Tilling and mulching of land.
- Reduced usage of fertilisers.
- Agro-climatic practices with suitable crops for region.
- Rainwater harvesting systems to be developed.

Way forward :

2nd ARC in it's 2rd report on 'Crisis management' has recommended the involvement of local communities and the state government in combating desertification.

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18. India's first National Disaster Management Plan may fulfill the legal requirement of having a plan but it may not be very effective in achieving its objective of building resilience. Critically analyse.

भारत की प्रथम राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, भले ही एक योजना होने की विधिक आवश्यकता को पूर्ण कर सकती है किन्तु यह प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण करने के अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में अधिक प्रभावी नहीं हो सकती। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The National Disaster management Plan unveiled by the GoI recently is a progressive step. But it does not have a provisions regarding enhancing the handling capacities of the local communities and other stakeholders.

While it lays down the institutional and legal framework for addressing disasters. It is more important to focus on capacity and resilience enhancement of the stakeholders in line with the Sendai framework.

The focus today is on disaster "risk reduction" rather than on management.

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The 2nd ARC in its 3rd report makes the following recommendations :

1) Building capacity of local community as they are the 1st responders to any disaster.

2) The local governments should be empowered financially to handle crisis.

3) Coordinated effort of various department at the district level under the leadership of the district magistrate.

4) Enhancing capacity of the local police stations.

5) Mock drills to be regularly conducted

6) Including DM as a part of syllabus in secondary and higher education.

7) Improving capacity of vulnerable sections.

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So capacity building is crucial in handling disasters, over talking about the management after disaster strikes.

Way forward:

The DM plan can be suitably amended to increase resilience of the community, in actual terms. The recommendations of the 2nd ARC in this regard can be incorporated.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. A better prepared community is key to effective disaster risk reduction. Citing specific examples, examine the importance of the role of local government and community in dealing with disasters.

प्रभावी आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए एक बेहतर रूप से तैयार समुदाय महत्वपूर्ण है। विशिष्ट उदाहरण देते हुए आपदाओं से निपटने में स्थानीय सरकार एवं समुदाय की भूमिका के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The local community is the first responder to any disaster. Thus it is crucial in enhancing the capacity of local governments and communities in order to achieve effective disaster risk reduction.

For example, the super-cyclone in Odisha in the 1990s led to more than 10,000 deaths. But the realisation of the importance of mitigation plans has led to prevention of any deaths when cyclone Phailin struck Odisha coast recently.

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Similar experience is witnessed in case of chennai floods. When the flood struck in 2015, the population was taken unaware. But, a prepared community in 2016 was able to handle cyclone 'Vardha' without much loss of life.

The 2nd ARC in its' 3rd report on Crisis management has enumerated the importance of building capacity of local governments:

- The ULBs and PRIs should proactively involve in risk reduction.
- The units of the government should work in coordination.

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- The traditional knowledge of the local communities should be used in management planning.
- The local communities should be involved in planning of disaster management activities.

Way forward:

The recommendations of 2nd ARC should be implemented by the central Government and legal provisions should be made to empower local governments.

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20. What is the role of NDRF in managing disasters in the country? Highlighting the challenges that NDRF has been facing, discuss why it is still the armed forces which end up being the most visible force at hand during disasters.

देश में आपदाओं के प्रबंधन में NDRF की क्या भूमिका है? NDRF द्वारा सामना की जाती रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि आपदाओं के दौरान केवल सशस्त्र बल ही क्यों अभी भी सहज और सर्वाधिक उपलब्ध बल के रूप में दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

The National Disaster Response Force plays a crucial role in handling disaster situations. It currently comprises of 12 battalions drawn from various paramilitary forces such as CRPF, CISF, SSB, ITBP, etc.

The respond to disasters by providing support to the local government. They provide physical and mental support to the affected persons and play an important role in the post disaster phase - involving relief, rescue and reconstruction.

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Challenges faced by NDRF :

Lack of resources.

Lack of budgetary support from the central government.

Over dependence on the armed forces for infrastructure and medical facilities.

Less in number to meet the ever increasing demands across the country.

Although the NDRF has been exclusively created for handling disasters, there is still huge dependence on the armed forces because -

Armed forces are independent and enjoy unity of command.

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They have more resources at their disposal

They are well spread across the country.

They have good medical resources to handle disasters.

Way forward:

2nd ARC has recommended for enhancing the capacity of NDRF by passing a statute that ensures its' financial sustainability. The number of battalions also should be increased. More medical practitioners to be employed.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1024)

Name of Candidate	KEERTHI VASAN V.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	143707
Center	ORN	Date	14/8/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The idea of Universal Basic income has gained appeal in recent months. Enumerating the challenges in its implementation, discuss whether it can be a potent tool to reduce leakages in the system and address inequality in the economy.

सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी आय के विचार ने हाल ही के महीनों में ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह तंत्र (व्यवस्था) में विद्यमान कमियों को कम करने एवं अर्थव्यवस्था में असमानता को संबोधित करने का एक प्रभावी साधन बन सकती है।

Universal Basic Income (UBI) refers to the provisioning of a minimal amount of money to the section of the society, which would help them come out of the poverty net.

This is another way of covering the social security of the citizens. The economic survey has discussed about this idea and estimates a fiscal burden of 3-4% of GDP on its' implementation.

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Challenges in implementation :

Fiscal burden.

What amounts to the basic income is still not clear.

Universalisation : why should it cover the economically well off. How to identify beneficiaries otherwise.

Will it substitute or substantiate existing beneficiaries

Can lead to conspicuous consumption pattern (spending on liquor, cigarettes)

Might lead to moral hazard issue - disincentivises job seeking.

UBI is advocated to be transfered directly under the DBT framework and it can potentially reduce the leakages.

But we are yet to analyse the complete ~~tot~~ efficacy of DBT in totality.

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There have been cases of corruption in the banking network which might hinder DBT as well.

The UBI is estimated to be around Rs. 1500 – Rs. 2000 per person per month. While this may provide a vision for the EBW section, it is far from reducing the inequality in the economy as much more needs to be done to establish equality.

Way forward:

UBI is a desirable way to increase the social status of the economically weaker sections. Much can be learnt from the pilot projects initiated in Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh.

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2. A peculiar combination of factors explain India's poor export performance in recent times. Comment. How can the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) help in improving India's share in global trade?

हाल के दिनों में कुछ खास कारणों का एक संयोजन वस्तुतः भारत के दयनीय निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। विदेश व्यापार नीति (2015-20) वैश्विक व्यापार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी में सुधार करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है?

The foreign trade policy 2015 is considered to be one of the best in recent times.

Inspite going in the right direction, India's poor export performance can be attributed to the following factors:

Fall in global demand.

Falling oil prices ⇒ affecting our oil processing industry's profit.

FDI inflow into India ⇒ currency appreciates ⇒ discourages export.

Non competitive Indian exports on account of poor quality.

Strict trade norms in form of IPR, phyto-sanitary and packaging requirements.

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The FTP, 2015 makes the following provisions for export promotion:

Integration and coordination among various initiatives such as Make in India, Skill India and Digital India.

Coordination among ministries to enhance sector compatibility.

Higher concentration on R&D to improve quality of Indian exports.

Giving impetus to Indian manufacturing by making available required inputs in form of raw material, credit, etc.

Rationalising the inverted tax structure.

Protection against cheap dumping of foreign products.

Improving packaging and phyto-sanitary standards of Indian exports.

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Way forward:

The FTP, 2015 is a progressive step and if implemented properly on the planned lines has a huge potential to help India capture a good share of the International trade.

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3. What are Advance Pricing Agreements and how are they related to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)? Discuss their relevance for India.

एडवांस प्राइसिंग अग्रीमेंट (अग्रिम मूल्य निर्धारण समझौते) क्या हैं और वे बेस इरोजन एंड प्रॉफिट शिफ्टिंग (BEPS) (आधार क्षरण और लाभ का स्थानांतरण) से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं? भारत के लिए इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Advance Pricing Agruments refer to the contract between the tax authorities and domestic firms that have a subsidiary unit in a foreign nation, which has a low tax.

Many firms use this subsidiaries to evade taxes by shifting their profits. So the tax authorities, in advance, fix the prices under which the home unit can sell or transfer it's products to the subsidiary unit.

Base erosion refers to the transfer of products from home unit to the subsidiary unit at a deliberately lower

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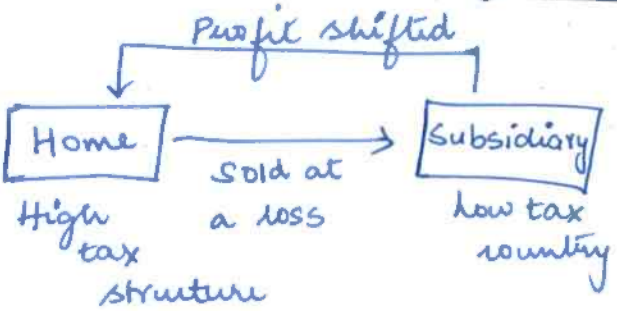
price, thus accounting for loss in the home country. They make profit in the foreign nation and pay lower taxes there and bring the profit back to home nation ⇒ profit shifting.



This leads to a loss for the home country as the firm utilizes the resources and does not pay any tax there or pays a very low tax.

It is highly relevant for India, as many firms establish an unit in India and make use of the cheap labour and other infrastructure

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which brings down production costs and the firms involve in BEPS by operating a subsidiary in countries like Cyprus, Singapore or Maldives.

Way forward:

The loopholes in the taxing structure are to be plugged and measures such as APA and DTAA have to enforced in letter and spirit.

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4. What is meant by public debt? Highlight the objectives of public debt management. Explain why it is considered prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy and take it out of the realm of central bank.

सार्वजनिक ऋण से क्या तात्पर्य है? सार्वजनिक ऋण प्रबंधन के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऋण प्रबंधन को मौद्रिक नीति से पृथक करना एवं केन्द्रीय बैंक की परिधि से बाहर ले जाना विवेकपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है।

Public debt refers to the total borrowing requirements of the government in order to plug the fiscal deficit arising out of the capital and revenue transactions. In general, any sovereign government borrowing can be termed as public debt.

Objectives of Public debt management:

In order to analyse the internal and external liabilities of the government.

To prevent any default in the payment which could amount to sovereign default (as seen in Greece).

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To uphold the commitment of the government to repay the debt.

To plan better for the future borrowing requirements and investment capabilities.

Currently the RBI takes care of public debt management for the GoI and the state governments.

The finance ministry has proposed for an independent Public Debt management Agency (PDMA) and has set up a PDM cell which will help in transition in 2 years.

Need for independent PDMA:

Conflict of interest in the dual role of RBI.

RBI manages public debt, as well

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as issues government securities.

If RBI acts as an efficient debt manager, it may find it difficult to alter bond ratio and vice-versa.

RBI is better suited to concentrate well on monetary policy and PDMA will relieve some pressure off RBI.

Way forward:

PDMA is a progressive step, but it has to be institutionalised for the state governments as well. Still the conflict in government would remain as GOI owns majority stake in PSBs.

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5. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity.

भारत को अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) का वर्तमान निवेश मॉडल असंतोषजनक रूप से डिजाईन (अभिकल्पित) किया गया है और इसे पुनर्संरचित करने की आवश्यकता है। अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं, जोखिम प्रबंधन, गवर्नेंस (शासन) एवं संस्थागत क्षमता के संबंध में PPPs की सफलता में बाधक बने मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Infrastructure financing is a key aspect for economic growth and it is very relevant after the 1991 reforms. It could help India achieve the goal of social justice and reduce inequality.

After the reforms, many investment models have been experimented with and major infrastructure projects such as highways, power plants, affordable housing, etc. are implemented under the PPP model.

The poor performance of this model

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can be attributed to :

Non availability of timely financing ⇒ which leads to a stall in the projects.

Stalling would require re-estimates of finances, which might push the costs upward.

Less risk being borne by the Government. For example in Build-Operate-Transfer model, less risk on government and the private players face huge risk during the building and operating phases.

Risk management is a forte of the government and suitable models should be evolved.

Governance issues arrise due to less expertise in the private sector.

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There is also a lack of institutional capacity as strong as the government and the project proponents may quit mid-way undermining the project.

Way forward:

New models of PPP such as hybrid annuity model and Engineering - Procurement - Operate model have restructured the flaws in the traditional PPP models and have been successful in many projects such as Hyderabad metro and Kandla port.

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6. What are the reasons behind a low tax base in India? Discuss the issues associated with it and the steps required to widen the tax base.

भारत में निम्नस्तरीय कर आधार के क्या कारण हैं? इससे संबद्ध मुद्दों एवं कर आधार को विस्तारित करने के लिए आवश्यक क़दमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Tax base refers to the section of the population who contribute to the tax revenue of the government.

Lower tax base is a phenomena that has been inherited by modern India from the India of 80s and 90s.

This can be attributed to the following reasons:

Irrational tax structure.

Very high rate of income tax, as high as 80-90%.

Inverted tax structure in foreign trade ⇒ Import of finished goods being cheaper than raw material.

No incentive among the citizens to pay taxes.

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Retrospective taxation, leading to unfavourable litigation (Vodafone case).

All such factors have led to the erosion of tax base and today only 1 among 7 voters in India pay their taxes.

Associated issues:

Lower tax revenue to government.

Higher fiscal deficit => more borrowings.

Less expenditure on infrastructure development and social sector schemes.

Generation of black money.

Funding anti-social activities such as terrorism and LWE.

Steps to be taken:

Strict laws in the form of

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GAAR, Benami property act, etc. in order to deter evaders.

Initiatives like Project Insight in order to identify defaulters.

Laws like GST which would bring more people into the formal sector.

Reducing informalisation of economy.

Way forward:

The tax base has to expanded by reducing tax rates and by improving compliance.

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7. Even though the construction sector has significant multiplier effect on the economy, in recent years, it has been showing signs of stress. What are the causes for such a state of affairs? In this context, also highlight the steps taken by the government.

यद्यपि निर्माण क्षेत्रक का अर्थव्यवस्था पर महत्वपूर्ण गुणक प्रभाव होता है, लेकिन हाल के वर्षों में यह दबाव के लक्षण दर्शाता रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति के लिए कौन-से कारण जिम्मेदार हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The construction sector is one of the key employers of the economy after agriculture. The strength of this sector has a direct impact on the consumption demand which could potentially affect the health of other sectors such as food processing, consumer goods, etc.

In recent years, it has shown signs of stress due to weaker demand. This is also due to the mounting debt on the corporate sector which also leads to the mounting NPAs in

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the banking sector.

The prices of real estate has also been volatile depending on various factors such as monsoon, rural demand, availability of inputs, etc.

Stress in other sectors such as cement and steel also contribute to the stress in construction.

The government has identified certain areas which could help enhance the health of this sector.

In the budget 2017-18, affordable housing has been accorded infrastructure status which could help boost demand.

Initiatives like PM Awas Yojana with

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an objective of housing for all would help boost demand.

Fly Ash use policy by certain state governments like Maharashtra, could relieve pressure on cement industry.

Steel production is also being improved by protecting domestic manufacturer.

Way forward:

The construction sector is a key area of promoting growth and all efforts of the government has to be enforced properly.

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8. The worsening road safety situation in India is further complicated by an increasing population and proliferation of vehicles on the road. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps that are being taken by the government to address the issue of road safety and reduce the associated fatalities.

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा की बिगड़ती स्थिति, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और सड़क पर वाहनों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण और अधिक जटिल हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दों से निपटने एवं इनसे संबद्ध मृत्यु की घटनाओं को कम करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Road safety is a primary cause of concern for modern day India. It kills more people every year than terrorism and left wing extremism put together.

This is further complicated by ever growing population and increasing number of vehicles on the road.

The National Highways contribute to less than 5% of total road network but carries 40% of total traffic. Such irrational spread leads to more fatalities.

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The increasing ~~no~~ number of vehicles is not being supported in proportion ~~to~~ with widened roads and increased capacity.

Two wheelers contribute to a significant number of fatalities.

Increased population ⇒ more demand for goods ⇒ more transportation ⇒ proliferation of trucks and trailers on the roads.

Lack of lane discipline among the people.

Steps taken by the government:

Enhancing highway capacity by the National Highway development program.

Bharatmala project to increase

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the number of roads.

Golden quadrilateral, North South and East west corridors.

Transit oriented development policy in urban areas.

Revisiting the Motor Vehicles (Safety) Act, with improved provisions.

Way forward:

The road networks serve as the veins and arteries of modern India and the state governments should also take proactive measures to strengthen state highways.

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9. Briefly highlight the parameters used by the government to determine the extent of poverty in India. Examine the relationship of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the post-reforms era.

सरकार द्वारा भारत में निर्धनता की सीमा का निर्धारण करने हेतु उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों (पैरामीटर) पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए। आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद के युग में आर्थिक संवृद्धि और निर्धनता उन्मूलन के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Poverty in India is a highly contested concept and various measures have been adopted in the past in order to estimate poverty in India.

Today poverty is measured based on the Tendulkar committee recommendations as well as the data available under Socio-Economic Caste Census.

Parameters used by the government to determine extent of poverty:

Consumption basket of households - different for rural and urban.

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Expenditure on health.

Expenditure on education.

Nature of house (Pucca or Kachha).

Number of rooms in the house.

Availability of electricity, etc.

The multi-dimension poverty index considers 10 parameters under health, education and standard of living in order to estimate poverty (UNDP).

In the post reforms era, the economic growth has improved the status of the poor, but it has widened the gulf between the rich and the poor.

While the extent of poverty might

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have come down, there is no improvement in other substantive aspects, say 'Capacity' as advocated by Amartya Sen.

The decline in rate of poverty is attributed to the fixing of poverty line and actual poverty alleviation will happen only when there is proper resource redistribution and narrowing of gap between rich and poor.

Way forward:

The trickle down approach has to be replaced with bottom-up approach. In order for economic growth to benefit the lower strata, development should begin at the grassroot level.

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10. Explain why the government has adopted the HELP in place of the NELP that was existing for almost a decade. Also discuss how HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P activities with special emphasis on non-conventional sources of energy.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सरकार ने लगभग एक दशक से विद्यमान NELP के स्थान पर HELP को क्यों अपनाया है? साथ ही, ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि HELP में भारत की E&P (अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन) गतिविधियों को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता किस प्रकार विद्यमान है।

The HELP refers to the exploration and licensing policy of the government for private contracts. The shift to HELP from NELP helps the government in the following ways:

Shift from production sharing to revenue sharing model, transfering responsibility on the private players to ensure growth.

Reduces the liabilities on the government for ensuring efficiency

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of mineral blocks.

Freedom to private players to explore all hydrocarbons in the alloted block.

Shale gas exploration has also received an impetus under the scheme.

India imports around 80% of crude oil and 40% of natural gas. The revised policy would help reduce import dependance and help save significant forex.

The HELP has the potential to transform E&P activities in the following ways:

Greater exploration power for the private players to explore alternative sources of energy.

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Non-conventional energy sources like shale gas could also be explored which would significantly reduce India's import dependence.

Way forward:

The private players should also be taken into consensus before further revision of policy as they would deal with E&P first hand.

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11. Successive governments have resorted to disinvestment of sick and loss-making PSUs. What, according to you, are the targets which the government seek to meet from this exercise? Also explain why the disinvestment targets have not been met in the past.

क्रमागत सरकारों ने बीमार और घाटे में चल रहे PSUs के विनिवेश का सहारा लिया है। आपके अनुसार, इस कार्यकरण से सरकार कौन-से लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहती है? साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विगत वर्षों में विनिवेश के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

Disinvestment refers to practice of selling ownership stake of the government to private players. This is done in order to earn revenue for the government coffers.

Disinvestment has been a popular phenomena in the post-reform era. The post-independence development model had undue reliance on the public sector which led to high inefficiency of the system.

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Targets the government seeks:

Generating revenue for investment in infrastructure and other social sectors like education, health.

Giving impetus to private sector, which would enhance corporate taxes.

Transfer of attention from non-core areas to core areas.

Private players may have the required expertise and will improve efficiency of the PSUs.

Reasons for poor disinvestment in the past:

Poor price realisation in the sale of assets.

Protest by workers unions fearing retrenchment and job loss.

More number of litigation in courts

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against disinvestment.

Post 1991 - no government had the required majority to take unpopular decisions, fearing losing power.

Way forward:

The government should focus more on less remunerative areas like health and education in rural areas, without compromising on the protection needed for the people from profit-motivated corporates.

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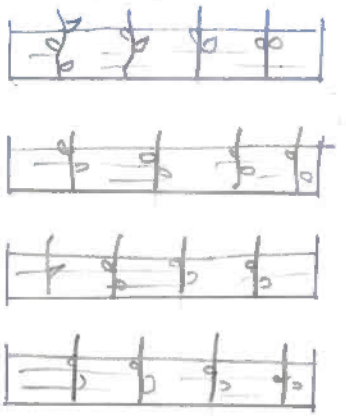
12. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydroponics refers to a new system of agriculture which does not require any soil. Plants are grown in water tanks, which can be arranged in a vertical fashion and can be accomodated indoors in a smaller space.



It can also be supplemented with required nutrients and artificial

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LEDs are provided in order to substitute for sunlight.

This model has been successfully experimented in Bengaluru and has huge potential in meeting the food security needs of the country.

The availability of land is reducing with time and the quality is also degraded with excessive fertiliser use and other forms of pollution.

This innovative method takes care of the land non-availability as well as the nutrient requirement from soil.

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It can also be practised in any household on a small space, for subsistence farming.

The initial cost of setup may be high, but it would serve as a good method to cultivate horticulture crops.

Way forward:

The efficacy has to be tested further and the government can also play a key role in setting up mega hydroponics farms.

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13. It is argued by many that there is an urgent need for states to reform land laws and, in particular, tenancy laws. What are the factors cited for the need of such reforms? Identify the impediments in the way of such reforms and highlight the benefits that would accrue from them.

कई लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्यों को भूमि कानूनों, विशेष रूप से काश्तकारी (tenancy) कानूनों में सुधार करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता के लिए कौन-से कारकों को उद्धृत किया जाता है? ऐसे सुधारों के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Land reforms refer to the key process of land redistribution in order to achieve the constitutional value of social justice in the country.

Land reforms can be carried out in many ways such as tenancy reforms, ceiling on land holdings, abolition of intermediaries, etc.

Land is a state subject and the efficacy of land reforms vary from state to state. West Bengal and Kerala serve as prime examples for effective reforms. The need for such reforms :-

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Improving farm productivity.

Improving livelihood of farmers, by better remuneration and reduced exploitation of intermediaries.

Promote food security.

Tenancy reforms - incentivises tenants by giving them rights against eviction and reduced exploitation by the owners.

Tenants will also feel incentivised to increase farm outputs.

Impediments :

Lack of political will.

Non acceptance of owners for tenancy reforms.

Most of the government records of land holdings are not clear and there is huge bureaucratic discretion involved.

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Many are against land consolidation fearing loss of ownership rights.

Benefits from reforms:

Land consolidation would help reap the benefits of economies of scale.

Tenancy reforms would protect rights of tenants.

Computerisation of land records would help reduce discretion.

Way forward:

The central government should develop consensus among states to go for an improved land law, keeping in mind the greater interest of the public.

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14. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture refers to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and these crops are highly remunerative to the farmers.

This has a huge potential to double the farm income of farmers.

This could help meet the nutritional security of the ~~farmers~~ nation.

More horticulture crops could also enhance India's exports earning more forex.

It is highly remunerative considering the very short maturity period of

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3 to 4 months.

It could serve as an additional source of income to farmers apart from that in the regular Kharif and Rabi crops.

Challenges to be addressed:

The government should reform APMC rules, giving freedom to the farmers to sell their produce anywhere.

These crops are easily perishable and so have a lower shelf life. Poor price realisation in APMCs could lead to huge loss for farmers as seen in the recent crisis on tomato farmers.

They also become victim to exploitation by the middle men.

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Poor forward and backward linkages in the form of transportation, marketing, processing and storage facilities.

Way forward:

Horticulture has to be given more impetus in line with National Horticulture mission to realise the goal of doubling farm income by 2022.

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15. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

The crop choice plays a key role in determining the farm income for any farmer.

The contemporary cropping pattern of India is highly unscientific and the farmers must be advised to resort to crops that suits the agro-climatic prospects of any region.

Other factors determining cropping pattern include:

MSP declared by the government.

Monsoon.

Availability of irrigation facility.

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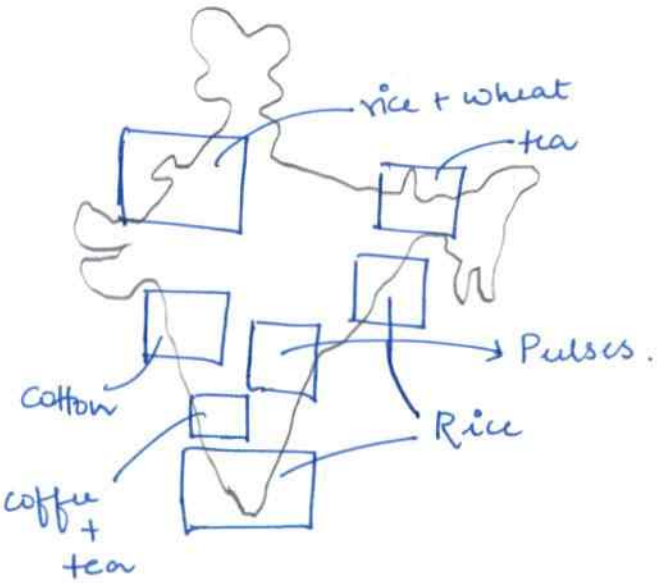
Climatic factors – Kharif or Rabi.

Expected demand for the produce.

Recent trend in price of the crop., etc.

Such practices like MSP has led to market disruptions and it results into surplus production bringing down the cost of produce.



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The cropping pattern has to be rationalised by providing sufficient information to farmers.

Water-intensive rice in water-deficient Punjab is an irrational choice.

Farmers produce it on the purchase obligation of the government.

This leads to groundwater depletion and other environmental issues.

Way forward:

The government should refrain from populist policies and can announce better MSP for other crops such as pulses and horticulture crops in order to diversify the crop pattern.

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16. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संधारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food Processing Industry in India is a sunrise industry which has a huge potential for economic growth.

It can enhance the employment opportunity for the population while ensuring the nations food security needs.

It helps provide a forward linkage to the farmers and could help farmers double their income by 2022.

It could also enhance the export potential of the country and earn significant ₹ forex.

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It could help reduce wastage of food crops by better processing and packaging.

Challenges to be tackled:

Availability of credit has to be ensured.

It is capital intensive and may require viability gap funding and hand-holding during the initial stages.

Other supplementary infrastructure like cold storage and transportation has to be promoted.

Salient features of the NMFP:

It creates an umbrella program combining all initiative under MoFPI.

The mega food park scheme and

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the integrated cold storage and supply chain management programs are integrated under the mission.

Providing support for establishment of cold storage units upto Rs. 10 Cr.

Way forward:

The future of the industry is full of potential and it could serve as a way to enhance the nation's growth and food security.

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17. Financial support to farmers through various instruments has been a crucial aspect of agricultural policy of the government. Examine whether the proposal of moving towards direct transfer of benefits and universal crop insurance would alleviate the existing concerns in the current scenario.

विभिन्न साधनों के माध्यम से किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सरकार की कृषि नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और सार्वभौमिक फसल बीमा की ओर कदम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान चिंताओं को कम कर पाएगा?

Financial support to the farmers has been a key objective of successive governments in power. The farming community forms the backbone of the nation and their health is very important for growth.

Various instruments through which government provides financial support would include MSP, subsidised fertilisers, subsidised seeds, free electricity, irrigation facilities, crop insurance schemes, etc.

But the system has been plagued with leakages at various levels. The

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government ends up spending 2 - 3 times the intended cost of delivery of service.

So, direct benefit transfer has recently been mooted in order to reduce the leakages. But care has to be taken in moving to this method.

The entire farming community are yet to be covered under financial inclusion. Unless complete financial inclusion and Aadhaar penetration is achieved, this proposal may also go in vain.

Same applies to universal crop insurance. The relatively better off

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farmers may corner all the benefits and proper identification of beneficiaries is crucial for the success.

Way forward:

The proposed alternatives can definitely be implemented once there is an universal coverage of the JAM trinity. Till then pilot projects have to be studied in order to understand the problems involved.

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18. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यानों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महँगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Buffer stocking of food grains refers to the storage and procurement of food grains by the government in order to meet the food demand in the future periods of ~~lean~~ lean agricultural growth.

This is done by the government agencies such as Food corporation of India and the government is under obligation to purchase food grains at the announced MSP from all farmers.

Once the announced MSP is high,

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there is surplus production of the particular crop, which leads to the breach of capacity of the FCI storage.

The non-availability of proper cold storage facilities, timely transportation and excessive leakages during transportation has led to the development of consensus that the programme is not only costly but imprudently wasteful.

While public procurement assures return to the farmers, it leads to increased fiscal burdens, which the government could have effectively spent on other sectors.

Such policies create market disruptions that reduce the prospects of crops in the market and leads to huge scale

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wastage of crops as seen for onions in Maharashtra and Tomatoes in Andhra Pradesh.

Non-availability of sufficient storage also leads to mass wastage of the procured food crops by FCI.

Way forward:

The government should partner with private players to increase the cold storage capacity and to reduce the wastage.

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19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Minimum Wages Act mandates any employer to pay a minimum pre-determined salary to all the employees irrespective of gender, place of residence, etc.

But the agricultural labourers are yet to benefit from this legislation as it does not cover farms employing less than 10 labourers.

Moreover most farming is subsistence in nature and does not fall under the organised economic structure.

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There is also a problem in identifying the farming households where the law has to be implemented.

Other measures to improve the situation of labourers:

Assured wages for employees.

Tenancy reforms to improve status of tenants.

Covering them under National Pension Scheme, which is universal.

Providing other benefits available for employed women such as maternity benefits, etc.

Safer working environment.

Regular labour board inspections.

Formation of unions to put

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forward demands, etc.

Way forward:

The minimum wages act has to be implemented in letter and spirit and the local governments and gram sabha can play an active role in this direction.

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20. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाइए।

Animal rearing is a sunrise sector in India, whose potential is underutilized. There is no scientific program for the reaping of benefits and most farmers consider it as only an additional source of income.

Challenges faced :

Irregular demand in the market, due to prevalence of diseases such as bird flu, swine flu, etc.

Less support from the government in the form of forward and backward

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linkages such as food and medicines and marketing, packaging, etc.

Less knowledge on the cooperative setup, which can be utilized effectively

Meat and poultry sector has a huge potential for export.

There is lack of sufficient storage and processing units.

Meat industry faces criticism from the right-wing on grounds of meta narratives.

Measures for accelerated and sustained growth:

Improving storage and processing facilities.

Govt support for meat and poultry farmers.

Delinking from APMC regulations.

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Export promotion schemes for the sector.

Providing sufficient forward and backward linkages.

Way forward:

The cooperative setup is considered highly successful and remunerative and has to be replicated in this sector for its sustained growth.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1025)

Name of Candidate	KEERTHI VAGAN V.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	143707
Center	ORN	Date	19/9/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The dual use nature of space technology enables its utilisation for civilian as well as military purposes. In this context, examine the need for a Space Security Policy in India.

अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के दोहरे उपयोग की प्रकृति नागरिक एवं साथ ही सैन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए इसके उपयोग को सक्षम बनाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अंतरिक्ष सुरक्षा नीति की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Space technology refers to the use of space for research and development that leads to the overall benefit of mankind.

Space technology has dual use –

i) Civilian application.

ii) Military application.

Space is considered as the 4th dimension of warfare after land, water and air.

Many international conventions

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have prohibited the use of outer space for warfare such as the Treaty on peaceful use of outer space.

But satellite technology is increasingly being used to assist the military operations on ground.

During war times, it is possible that hostile nations may target the satellites to disrupt the functions of military on ground.

So, a robust space security policy would always be a necessity.

Other reasons could include -

- capability of nations to hack satellite communication.

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- proliferation of space debris.
- evacuation of stranded astronauts from space stations.
- Non-conventional threats.

Way forward:

A robust and dynamic Space security policy would help India in tackling any event without dealing in a ad-hoc manner.

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2. What are the issues associated with coastal security in India? In this context, discuss whether a Central Marine Police Force can help in addressing these issues.

भारत में तटीय सुरक्षा से संबद्ध मुद्दे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या एक केंद्रीय समुद्री पुलिस बल (सेंट्रल मरीन पुलिस फ़ोर्स) इन समस्याओं को हल करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Coastal security refers to guarding the coasts of India upto 200nm, with the help of police and military establish-ments.

Coastal security has become a concern after the Mumbai serial blasts attack and 26/11 attack.

Utility of a central marine police force would be as follows:

- provide additional support to coastal police and coast guard.
- fill in the existing gaps in the security establishment in terms of

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manpower, technology and coordination.

- provide extra support in HADR missions, etc.

The existing issues in coastal security includes -

- lack of coordination between various forces such as coastal police, coast guard and Indian navy.
- Climate change and irregular events such as tsunami, cyclone, etc.
- lack of personnel and commitment and unwillingness to go to sea.
- improper usage of technology, etc.
- fisherman issues.

These issues can be overcome by a central force, but it will also face resistance in form of -

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- opposition from state governments.
- opposition from existing machinery.
- lack of cooperation among the forces.

Way forward:

A mechanism for coordination among various forces has to be evolved. The forces should overcome narrow parochial concerns and work for national integrity.

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3. Cyber terrorism holds serious potential to paralyze economic and financial institutions in India. What are the issues and challenges w.r.t. India's cyber security? What initiatives has the GoI taken to address the same?

साइबर आतंकवाद भारत में आर्थिक एवं वित्तीय संस्थाओं को शक्तिहीन करने संबंधी गंभीर क्षमता रखता है। भारत की साइबर सुरक्षा से संबद्ध मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इनका समाधान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कौन-सी पहलें की हैं?

Cyber space has emerged as the 5th dimension of warfare after land, water, air and space.

Recently, there has been an increase in cyber attacks across the globe.

It is evident from -

- Petya attack
- WannaCry ransomware attack.
- SBI debit cards hacking.
- leak of US presidential election communications, etc.

It has a huge potential to

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to disrupt financial institutions because -

- many transactions happen online.
- data is stored in digital format.
- presence of hostile neighbours - Pakistan and China.
- emergence of non-state actors.

Issues and challenges:

- Non-indigenisation of digital hardware ⇒ possibility of in-built malware during foreign procurement.
- lack of awareness regarding the consequences.
- Lack of strong regulatory mechanism.
- Lack of stand-alone data facility.

Initiatives taken by GOI:

- establishment of CERT-In.

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- declaring key domains of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)
- Creation of National CII Protection centre.
- National Cyber Security Policy.

Way forward:

We should go for more indigenisation. Should not provide opportunity for hostile takeover. Should sensitise people through awareness drives.

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4. Critically examine the feasibility of fencing the Indo-Myanmar border as a strategy to contain insurgency given the existing Free Movement Regime (FMR) between the two countries.

उग्रवाद को नियंत्रित करने की रणनीति के रूप में भारत-म्यांमार सीमा पर बाड़ लगाने संबंधी व्यवहार्यता का, दोनों देशों के बीच मौजूदा मुक्त आवागमन व्यवस्था (Free Movement Regime) के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Indo-Myanmar border though demarcated is difficult to fence due to the rough terrain of the region.

The Free Movement Regime (FMR) allows tribals such as Nagas and Kukis to travel upto 16 kms on the other side without any visa requirement.

Need to fence borders:

The open borders enable insurgent groups such as NSCN-K to use Myanmar as hiding grounds.

It has led to increase in smuggling,

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drug traficking, arms and human trafickig, etc.

- helped push in fake Indian Currency Notes from Pakistan.
- Illegal migration from Myanmar.

But fencing faces resistance due to -

- improper and tough terrain.
- tribal population who have relations on both sides of border.
- lack of road connectivity.
- lack of mobile networks.
- lack of development in the region.

Way forward:

Though there are resistances, it is the need of the hour to fence

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the borders in the light of growing unrest in Rakhine state which may spillover into India. Use of modern technology in terms of laser fencing and CCTV camera traps can be employed to check illegal activities.

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5. What do you understand by 'lone wolf attacks'? In the wake of increasing lone wolf attacks across the globe, assess India's vulnerability to such attacks. Also, suggest measures that can prevent such attacks.

'लोन वुल्फ हमलों' से आप क्या समझते हैं? विश्व भर में बढ़ते लोन वुल्फ हमलों को देखते हुए इस प्रकार के हमलों के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता का आकलन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस प्रकार के हमलों के रोकथाम हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Lone wolf attacks refer to the extremist terror attack caused by an individual who is otherwise not associated with any terror organisation.

Recently, such attacks were witnessed in –

- Orlando night club attack – USA.
- Nice attack in France.
- Attack near UK Parliament, etc.

India's vulnerability to attacks:

- Growing population and discontent of minorities offer breeding grounds for lone wolfs.

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- Growing access to social media, which serves as a platform for indoctrination.
- appeal by ISIS and Al-Qaida to engage individuals for such attacks.
- lack of robust regulatory mechanism for social media.
- poor coordination among intelligence agencies.

Measures to prevent attacks:

- requirement for domestic content management by social media companies.
- promoting fraternity and confidence among minorities.
- Regulation of social media in National interest.
- Improved coordination among various

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security forces.

- gaining international cooperation to curb terrorism.

Way forward:

The government should engage with all stakeholders domestically and internationally. Should build capacity to face any adverse event by evolving a standard SOP.

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6. What are the factors that lead to generation of black money in India? Discuss the role played by India both domestically and internationally to neutralise the menace of money laundering and black money.

भारत में काले धन के सृजन की परिस्थितियों को उत्पन्न करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर मनी लॉन्ड्रिरिंग तथा काले धन के खतरे को निष्प्रभावी करने में भारत की भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए।

Black money refers to the illegitimate money generated through illegal activities and by deliberately not accounting or not bringing it into the banking system.

Factors leading to generation of black money:

- lack of motivation to pay tax.
- high tax rates leading to evasion.
- narrow tax base of less than 1% of population.
- illegal activities such as smuggling, drugs, arms trafficking.
- money laundering.

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Role played by India domestically:

- demonetisation.
- promotion to digital technology to bring all money under the formal system.
- Benami property act.
- Gold bond scheme.
- BHIM app - UPI interface.
- Income disclosure schemes.
- rationalisation of tax structure.

Role played by India internationally:

- Financial Action Tax Force.
- entering into revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Cyprus, Mauritius and Singapore.
- Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) prevention action with other nations.

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- Information exchange agreements with countries like switzerland.
- Promoting ease of doing business in terms of rational taxes and reduced delays to encourage legal investments.

Way forward:

Money laundering and black money menace has to be dealt with stringently. It has many other efforts in curbing terrorism and other illegal activities. GoI should continue efforts domestically and internationally.

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7. The national security of the country cannot be strengthened until we focus on intelligence sharing and ensure greater coordination among agencies. Elaborate. Also, highlight the steps being taken by the government to strengthen its intelligence network.

जब तक हम विभिन्न एजेंसियों के मध्य आसूचना साझाकरण (इंटेलिजेंस शेयरिंग) एवं बेहतर समन्वय पर ध्यान केंद्रित नहीं करेंगे, देश की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ नहीं किया जा सकता। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। साथ ही, सरकार द्वारा अपने आसूचना नेटवर्क को मजबूत बनाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

National security is of prime concern for any sovereign nation. It is facilitated with the help of security and intelligence agencies.

But there have been some problems in these agencies reaching their potential: such as:

- lack of coordination among the multiple agencies.
- lack of support from state governments - as 'police' and 'law and order' are state subjects.
- unwillingness of intelligence agencies

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to share their information with others.

- agencies being used by the centre to further its motives in political dimensions.
- lack of resources in terms of funds, personnel and latest technology.

Steps taken by government to strengthen intelligence:

- establishment of National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) under the NSA.
- Splitting R&AW for external intelligence from IB.
- Providing impetus to NATGRID.
- Promoting use of latest technology for greater cooperation in real time.

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- Taking state governments into confidence.

Way forward:

Effective intelligence would go a long way in preventing attacks such as 26/11 and wars such as 1962 with China. Greater coordination and cooperation is the need of the hour.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. In what ways is the approach of "Act East" Policy different from "Look East" Policy? Suggest certain priority areas on which India should focus upon to fulfill its ambitious geostrategic and economic goals in the region.

"लुक-ईस्ट" नीति की तुलना में "एक्ट ईस्ट" नीति का दृष्टिकोण किस प्रकार भिन्न है? इस क्षेत्र में अपने महत्वाकांक्षी भू-रणनीतिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ ऐसे प्राथमिकता क्षेत्रकों का सुझाव दीजिए जिन पर भारत को अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए।

Act East Policy (AEP) is the functional upgradation of the Look East Policy (LEP) under the government of PM Modi.

AEP has additional dimensions over LEP such as defence and security cooperation, combating terrorism, space technology, etc.

AEP also focuses on the areas far east such as Pacific Island nations.

The geo-political centre of gravity has shifted from the middle east to the Indo-pacific region in recent times. So, AEP is of great significance.

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Priority areas for India :

- Greater engagement with ASEAN nations for economic and security cooperation.
- Cooperation with Australia for nuclear energy security.
- Promoting freedom of navigation and overflight in South China Sea.
- Cooperation with Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam for off-shore oil exploration.
- Space technology cooperation.
- Early finalisation of RCEP agreement.
- Military exercises such as AUSINDEX with countries of east.
- Containing influences of growing China and countering the 'string of pearls'.

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Way forward :

India and east Asia, particularly ASEAN share greater synergy in terms of 3Cs - Culture, Commerce and Connectivity. The GoI should work for greater people-to-people contact to enhance complementarities.

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9. In recent years there has been an increasing convergence between Russia and China on several global issues. What are its implications for India? What steps should be taken by India to protect its national interests?

हाल के वर्षों में रूस और चीन के बीच कई वैश्विक मुद्दों पर समाभिरूपता (कन्वर्जेंस) में निरंतर बढ़ोत्तरी देखी गयी है। भारत के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? भारत द्वारा अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

The relations between Russia and China have seen many ups and downs. In recent times, western sanctions on Russia after the Crimean issue has forced Russia to go for greater engagements with China.

Implications for India :

The China - Russia nexus has naturally brought Russia closer to Pakistan, which is against India's interest.

Russia supports BRI of China, thus indirectly taking a stand on PoK issue.

Russia has conducted military

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exercise with Pakistan and is also going for sales of military equipments.

Russia has always helped India to counter Chinese influence in the region, which is doubtful now.

Steps to be taken by India:

India should clearly communicate it's discomfort to Russia.

India should assure Russia that relations with the west are mutually exclusive.

India should also go for greater cooperation with European nations such as UK, France and Germany.

India should diversify defence procurement to reduce overdependence on Russia.

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Way forward :

India should keep reminding Russia that "one old friend is better than two new ones" as held by PM Modi. China may anytime bring back the border dispute with Russia to the forefront. India is always a reliable natural partner.

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10. After remaining peripheral to India's foreign policy priorities, the Indian Ocean has recieved some attention in recent years. Nonetheless, given the significance it holds, involvement of actors with diverse interests and existing challenges, it is imperative that India redoubles its efforts in shaping the future of the region. Discuss.

दीर्घकाल तक भारत की विदेश नीति की प्राथमिकताओं में हाशिये पर रहने के उपरांत, हिंद महासागर ने हाल के वर्षों में कुछ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके अंतर्निहित महत्व, विभिन्न हितों वाले देशों के शामिल होने और मौजूदा चुनौतियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, यह आवश्यक है कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के भविष्य को आकार प्रदान करने में अपने प्रयासों को और अधिक बढ़ाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Ocean has recived unprecedented attention in recent years. This is due to the apparent shift of gravity of global politics from the middle east region to the Indo-pacific.

Significance of Indian Ocean:

- Over 90% of India's trade and 90% of oil supply passes through it.
- Major sea lines of communication pass through the ocean.
- India's peninsular position gives a strategic advantage over other nations.

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- Emerging concept of 'Blue-water economy'.
- Abundance of marine resources in Indian ocean.

Challenges faced:

- Growing presence of china - Cocos Island (Myanmar), Chittagong port, Hambantota (Sri Lanka).
- Piracy near Somalia coast and Gulf of Malacca.
- Need for connectivity with Africa and South East Asia.
- Terrorists using sea to enter India as seen in 26/11 attack.

How to redouble efforts:

- Greater multilateral cooperation - IORA,

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BIMSTEC, ~~etc~~ SAGAR, etc.

- Enhancing capability of Indian Navy.
- International cooperation to end piracy and terrorism.
- Support freedom of navigation and garner support to UNCLOS.

Way forward:

Indian ocean is also called "India's ocean". So it is imperative for us to establish control in our own backyard.

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11. What are the objectives and key achievements of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)? Also, highlighting India's association with the Commission, identify its influence on various domestic legal regimes.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार कानून पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग (यूनाइटेड नेशन कमीशन ऑन इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड लॉ: UNCITRAL) के उद्देश्य और प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस आयोग के साथ भारत की संबद्धता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विभिन्न घरेलू विधिक व्यवस्थाओं पर इसके प्रभाव की पहचान कीजिए।

The UNCITRAL recently celebrated 75 years of its establishment. It is an important body under the UN group which deals with International Trade.

Objectives of UNCITRAL:

To enable a free trade regime among nations.

To settle disputes emerging out of trade between nations.

Promote IPR rules and innovation in the field of trade law.

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It's achievements include conclusion of many international conventions in trade law such as :

UN convention on International Trade.

Convention on Trade in Goods and Services, etc.

In Indian context, India has been associated with UNCITRAL since independence.

Indian members are regularly elected to top positions in UNCITRAL.

UNCITRAL has influenced various domestic laws such as,

Factory council act.

Phytosanitary measures.

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Export control measures.

Quality control measures, etc.

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12. What are the issues and challenges faced by Indian migrants in the Gulf countries? Enumerate the steps taken by the Indian government to address these.

खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दे एवं चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इनसे निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The Indian diaspora in the Gulf nations form the largest expatriate community in the region. The account for almost 7 million people in the region.

Issues and challenges faced:

- Poor working conditions.
- Compulsory submission of passport to contractors for jobs.
- Poor housing and livelihood options.
- Political unrest in the region - Yemen.
- Conflict between nations - Saudi Arabia against Qatar - reducing inter-state movement.

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Steps taken by GoI:

- Opening of diplomatic missions to support diaspora community.
- Timely Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster relief operations - as seen in the case of Yemen - Operation Rahat.
- Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Scheme - for insurance coverage.
- Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas - to promote diaspora cooperation.
- Project Mausam - to promote cultural ties.
- GoI also provides diplomatic pressure to resolve conflict among nations through dialogue.

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Way forward :

The diaspora in Gulf are an important asset - they help in earning significant forex. Their prosperity is in the greater interest of the nation.

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13. The recent breakthrough in the Civil Nuclear field is a sign of India-Japan relations moving beyond the calculations of complementarities and cooperation. Analyse in view of the multiple factors shaping India-Japan relations.

नागरिक परमाणु क्षेत्र में हाल ही में प्राप्त सफलता भारत-जापान संबंधों का अन्योन्याश्रितताओं (अनुपूरक) और सहयोग से परे जाने का चिह्न है। भारत-जापान संबंधों को आकार प्रदान करने वाले विविध कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India and Japan relations has seen many ups and downs. Japan has been a large contributor to the development of India. But relations deteriorated after Pokhran test in 1998.

In recent times, due to the growth in stature and responsibility of India in the region, both nations have gone for enhanced cooperation.

Earlier relations were transactional.

Today the relations are beyond complementarities as seen in the recent Civil Nuclear cooperation deal, despite

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India not being a signatory to NPT.

This can be attributed to the following reasons:

- reduced presence of USA in the region, which served as a nuclear and security umbrella to Japan.
- growing influence of China and assertion in South-China Sea.
- growing threat from North Korea.
- ageing demography of Japan.
- willingness of Japan to diversify its' security partners to counter threats.

Significance of cooperation with India:

- India could act as a net security provider in the region.

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- Greater economic cooperation as seen in DMIC, CBIC, Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train, etc.

Way forward:

India and Japan could work together in the greater interest of the region. They can also support each other for UNSC membership.

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14. The Commonwealth grouping has been accused of talking about ideals that it does not uphold and wasting the resources of governments. Critically analyse the statement and comment on the relevance of the Commonwealth grouping in present times.

राष्ट्रमंडल समूह पर उन आदर्शों के संबंध में चर्चा करने जिनका स्वयं इसके द्वारा अनुसमर्थन नहीं किया जाता एवं सरकारों के संसाधनों का अपव्यय करने के आरोप लगते रहे हैं। इस कथन का *आलोचनात्मक* विश्लेषण कीजिए एवं वर्तमान समय में राष्ट्रमंडल समूह की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The commonwealth group of nations include the former colonies of Britain and other countries willing to engage in cooperation.

Positive aspects of the group:

- Helps promote cooperation between the developing third world nations.
- Helps identify common issues and threats.
- Helps promote ideals of fraternity, sovereignty and international cooperation.
- Promotes cultural cooperation in the

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form of commonwealth games, cultural exchange, etc.

Drawbacks:

- There is no concrete outcome of cooperation.
- Countries have differing goals and ideologies, which are inherently contradictory.
- The European nations are no more great powers and do not help the third world countries much.

Relevance of commonwealth:

- It has lost relevance with the emergence of regional fora such as SAARC, ASEAN, AU, etc.
- The UN system and NAM also overshadow its utility.

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- But, it is relevant to remind the nations to not fall prey to the clutches of neo-colonialism.

Way forward:

The commonwealth grouping can go for greater cooperation by including other major powers of the world. It could also help voice concern of the LDCs.

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15. ISRO has successfully flight tested the Reusable Launch Vehicle-Technology Demonstrator (RLV-TD). Discuss the significance of RLV and bring out the differences between RLVs and conventional Launch Vehicles (LVs). What are the challenges in successful execution of RLVs?

इसरो (ISRO) ने पुन: प्रयोज्य प्रक्षेपण वाहन-तकनीक प्रदर्शक (रियूजेबल लॉन्च व्हीकल-टेक्नोलॉजी डेमोंस्ट्रेटर: RLV-TD) की उड़ान का सफलतापूर्वक परीक्षण किया। RLV के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा RLVs एवं पारंपरिक प्रक्षेपण वाहनों (लॉन्च व्हीकल: LVs) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। RLVs के सफल कार्य-निष्पादन में क्या चुनौतियां हैं?

Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) refers to the state of the art technology through which, a spacecraft can be launched and the launch vehicle after placing the craft in orbit, re-enters the atmosphere and lands on a designated site.

Significance of RLVs:

- reduces cost of launches.
- helps earn more forex for India.
- reduced impact on the environment.
- can use the available man power to construct other future missions.

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- makes India a leader in space technology.

Difference between RLV and conventional LV:

- conventional LVs lose utility and burn out after placing satellite in orbit.
- It also takes a longer time to construct, thus delaying missions.
- RLV, just needs fuel refill and minor overhauling, making it ready for subsequent launches.
- RLV also has inbuilt landing technology and is shaped like an aircraft.
- LV does not land and is shaped like a conventional rocket.

Challenges in successful execution:

- Transfer of technology from Russia

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was withheld for long, due to non-signatory of MTCR.

- more research needs to be done before going for full scale mission.
- development of cryogenic engine took long.

Way forward:

RLV-TD is a great achievement and ISRO should focus on achieving greater heights by enhancing research and international cooperation.

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16. Women constitute just 14% of science researchers in India, though they are no longer a minority within higher education when it comes to STEM. Analyse the reasons for this state of affairs and discuss how it can be addressed.

यद्यपि भारत में विज्ञान शोधकर्ताओं की कुल संख्या में महिलाएं केवल 14% ही हैं, किन्तु STEM के संदर्भ में उच्च शिक्षा के अंतर्गत वे अब अल्पसंख्यक नहीं हैं। इस स्थिति के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि इसका समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Research education in India is seen as a last frontier for STEM graduates. But, the status of women within those engaged in research is not at par to the status of the west.

This can be due to the following reasons:

- early marriage of women.
- time consuming research may force diversion of attention away from families.
- research generally takes a minimum of 4-5 years for substantial

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results. Any maternity breaks in between may deviate the course of research.

- lack of proper encouragement for involvement of women.
- safety provisions for late night research.

Ways to address it:

- scholarships and financial incentives for STEM women graduates.
- providing crechi facilities in the research labs / institutions.
- mentorship assistance during maternity period.
- improving employment opportunities in research organisations such as ISRO, DRDO by providing for minimum reservation.

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Way forward :

There are many leading researchers from west such as Ada Yonath (Israel) and Marie Curie who have gone a long way till Nobel awards. There is an emerging culture of women taking up research in India. This has to be boosted by government intervention.

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17. What do you understand by Internet Governance? Has the recent development of ICANN becoming free from the US government solved the issues of Internet Governance? What should be the way forward?

इंटरनेट गवर्नेंस से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार से ICANN के मुक्त होने की हाल ही की घटना ने इंटरनेट गवर्नेंस के मुद्दों का समाधान किया है। आगे की राह क्या होनी चाहिए?

Internet governance refers to the regulation of the content over the internet and providing permission to host websites and other services.

There is no single official regulator for Internet governance. But ICANN created by ~~government~~ USA was seen as a major regulator.

Previous problems with ICANN :-

- domination of USA.
- every communication of every nation under the web was accessible to USA.

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- undermined sovereignty and freedom of other nations.

This made countries like China to go for a closed internet governance structure without any outside influence.

With the independence of ICANN, the following problems exist:

- Western legacy still prevails.
- The institution is not democratic and the offices are occupied by westerners.
- There is only a symbolic split away from government.

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Way forward :

A global multilateral regulator should be formed under an UN convention or independently.

States should be free from interference over the internet.

With emergence of non-conventional actors, a robust security arrangement has to be evolved.

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18. Increase in the cases of nosocomial infections has emerged as a major concern in India. What are nosocomial infections? What are its causes and why is it a major concern in India? Identify the measures required to combat these infections.

भारत में नोसोकोमियल संक्रमण (nosocomial infections) के मामलों में बढ़ोत्तरी एक प्रमुख चिन्ता के विषय के रूप में उभरी है। नोसोकोमियल संक्रमण क्या हैं? इसके कारण क्या हैं और यह भारत में एक प्रमुख चिन्ता का विषय क्यों है? इन संक्रमणों की रोकथाम करने हेतु उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Nosocomial infections are a serious cause of concern in India. In recent times, it has led to many instances of serious treatment and remains a threat in India.

Causes include:

Improper medication and diagnosis.

Rampant usage of anti-bacterial drugs.

Delayed treatments, etc.

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Why a concern in India :

- huge population
- lack of rural healthcare.
- lack of proper sanitation.
- lack of quality drinking water.
- ease of spread into neighbouring nations.

Measures required :

- proper diagnosis.
- timely medication.
- sufficient treatment.
- proper prescription of anti-biotics.
- enhance capacity of primary health centers, etc.

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Way forward :

With timely care and diagnoses, India can get rid of this disease, which has many socio-economic implications.

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19. There is a growing concern that robots, automation and AI will transform the labour markets and lead to massive job loss across the world. Comment. Also mention the steps that can be taken to mitigate the impact of increased automation and AI.

इस विषय में चिंता बढ़ती जा रही है कि रोबोट, ऑटोमेशन (स्वचालन) एवं AI, श्रम बाजार को रूपांतिरत कर देंगे और परिणामस्वरूप विश्व भर में बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगारों की हानि होगी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। बढ़ते ऑटोमेशन (स्वचालन) एवं AI के प्रभाव को कम करने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

In the era of globalisation and technological revolution, there is a proliferation of latest innovations in the form of robots, automation and AI.

Reasons for growing concern of job loss:

- lack of skill sets to be employed in other sectors.
- huge displacement of manual workers
- cheap availability of technology which could increase productivity.

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Though the concern remains regarding job loss, it would be illogical to stop innovating for productivity. Moreover if 1000 manual labourers are laid off somewhere, correspondingly 1000 jobs are created in the innovation industry.

Steps to mitigate impact :

- problem lies in skill development. Appropriate skills could make the displaced workers complement the new technology.
- Promoting labour intensive sectors like textiles, MSMEs, etc.
- creating alternative livelihood options in other sectors which might not require more skills.

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For example, many cab aggregator apps were initially opposed fearing displacement of conventional taxis. Instead it has lead to creation of more job opportunities for youth.

Way forward:

Improved efficiency and productivity are no harm anyday. We need to stay evolving in order to fit in the changing times.

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20. The importance of IPRs as a marketable financial asset and economic tool needs to be recognised. Elaborate. In this context, analyse how the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy intends to lay the future roadmap for intellectual property in India.

बिक्री-योग्य (विपणनयोग्य) वित्तीय परिसंपत्ति एवं आर्थिक उपकरण के तौर पर IPRs के महत्व को मान्यता प्रदान किए जाने की आवश्कता है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताईए। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय बौद्धिक सम्पदा अधिकार (IPR) नीति भारत में बौद्धिक सम्पदा का भावी रोडमैप किस प्रकार निर्धारित करना चाहती है?

Intellectual Property Rights refer to the recognition of a person's or a company's intellectual creation and granting the exclusivity for their creation.

IPRs may take the form of patents, copyright, Geographical indicators, etc.

IPRs are a contested concept between the developing and developed countries.

Developing countries like India emphasise more on the public utility of innovation, whereas western capitalist nations like USA, emphasis on profit out of the

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vriation.

But IPRs have to be recognised as an marketable asset as it serves for greater incentives among the scientific community.

The recent judgement of HC of Delhi regarding copyright might have served the student community well. But it may deter the publishers from publishing major works in India.

There is a need for balance between public utility and financial returns.

In this context, the National IPR policy offers following features -

- Time bound recognition of exclusivity, after which it may be open for public use.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It avoids evergreening of patents and requires substantial improvement to be considered as a new product.
- It goes for compulsory licensing, against western interests.

Way forwards:

The IPR policy is TRIPS compliant and India should enhance the capacity of diplomatic corps to negotiate effectively against TRIPS plus.